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° BEIGHLEY

1737-1934

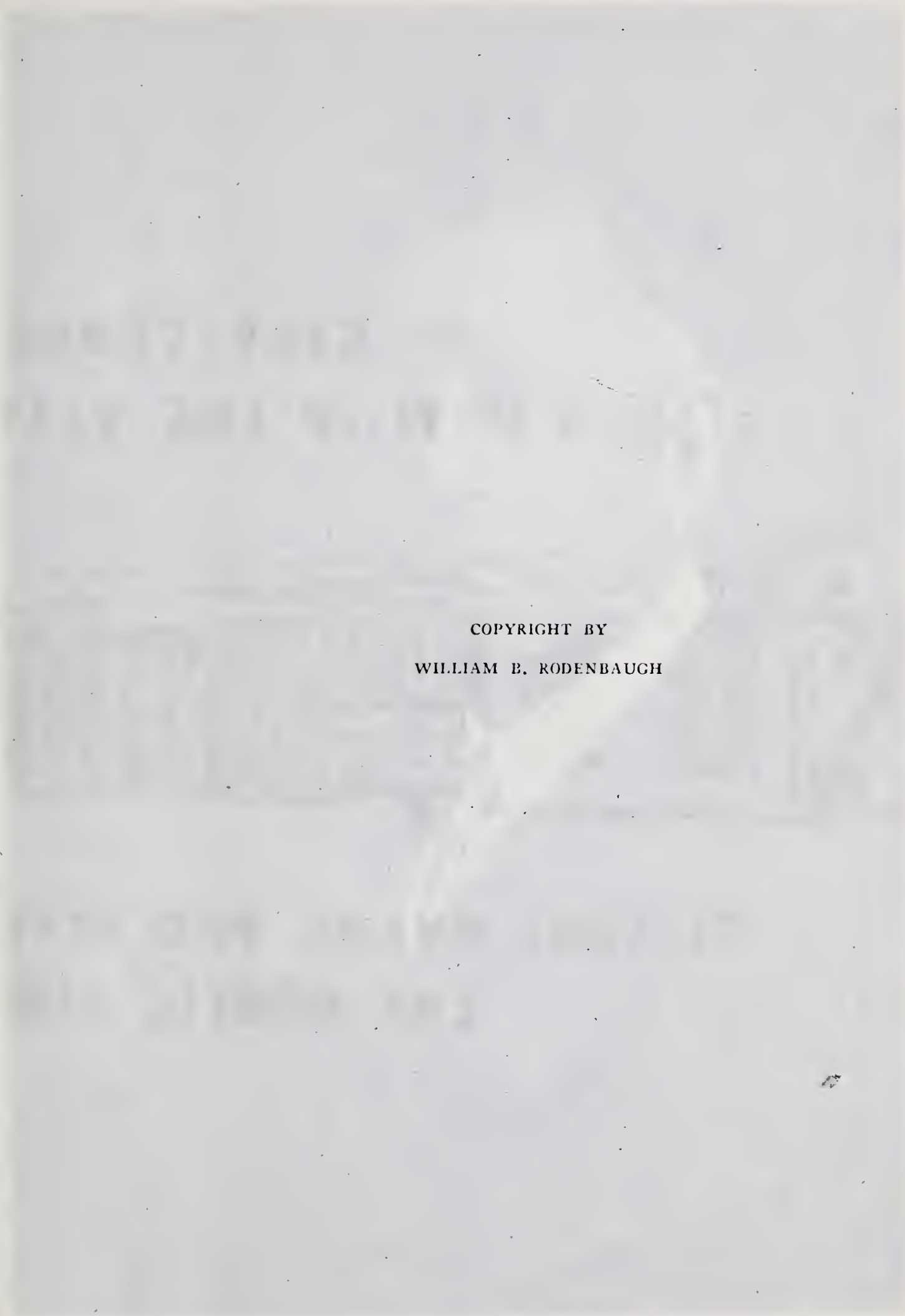
ACORNS
FROM COLONIAL OAKS

VOLUME I

By
WILLIAM B. RODENBAUGH

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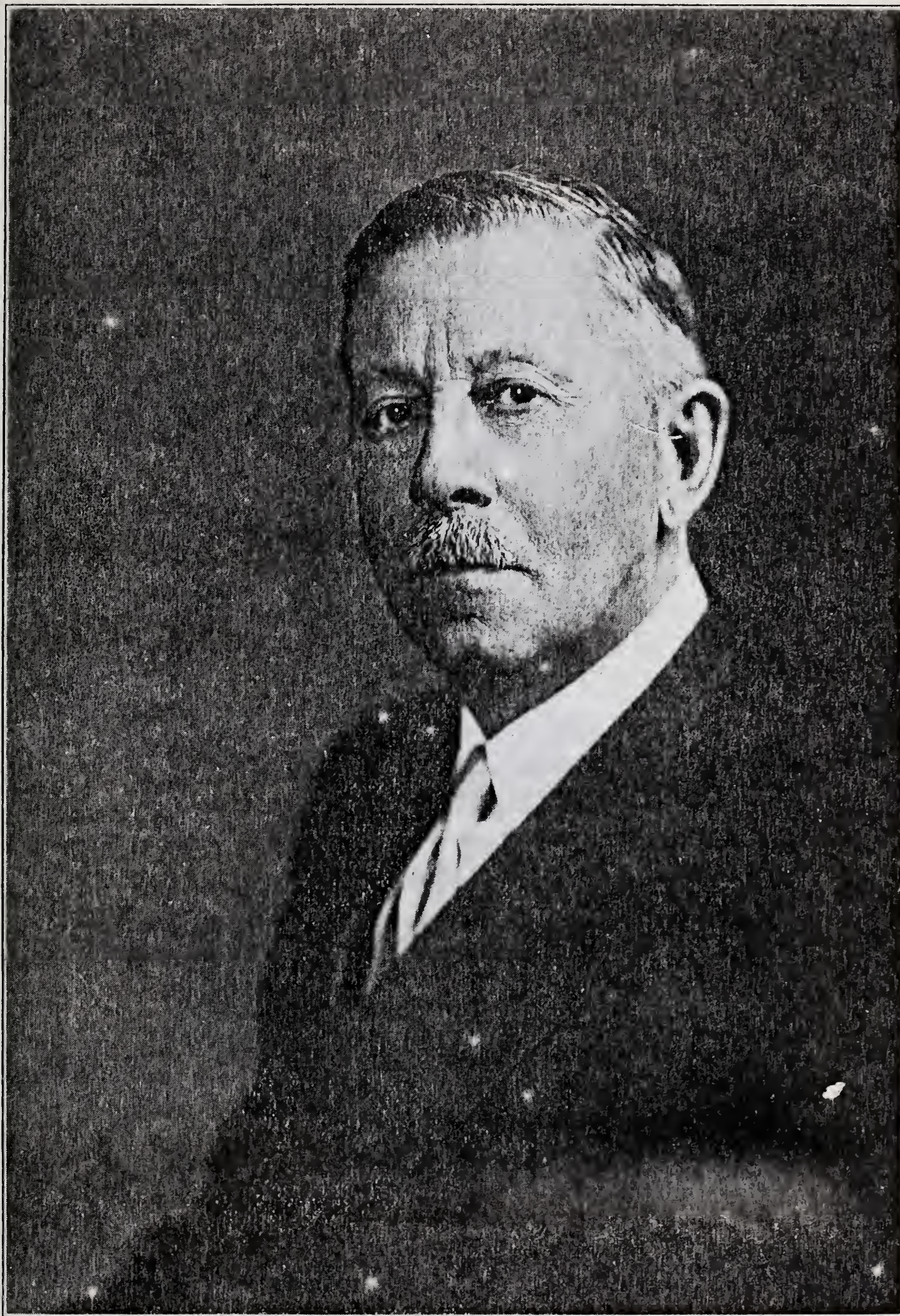


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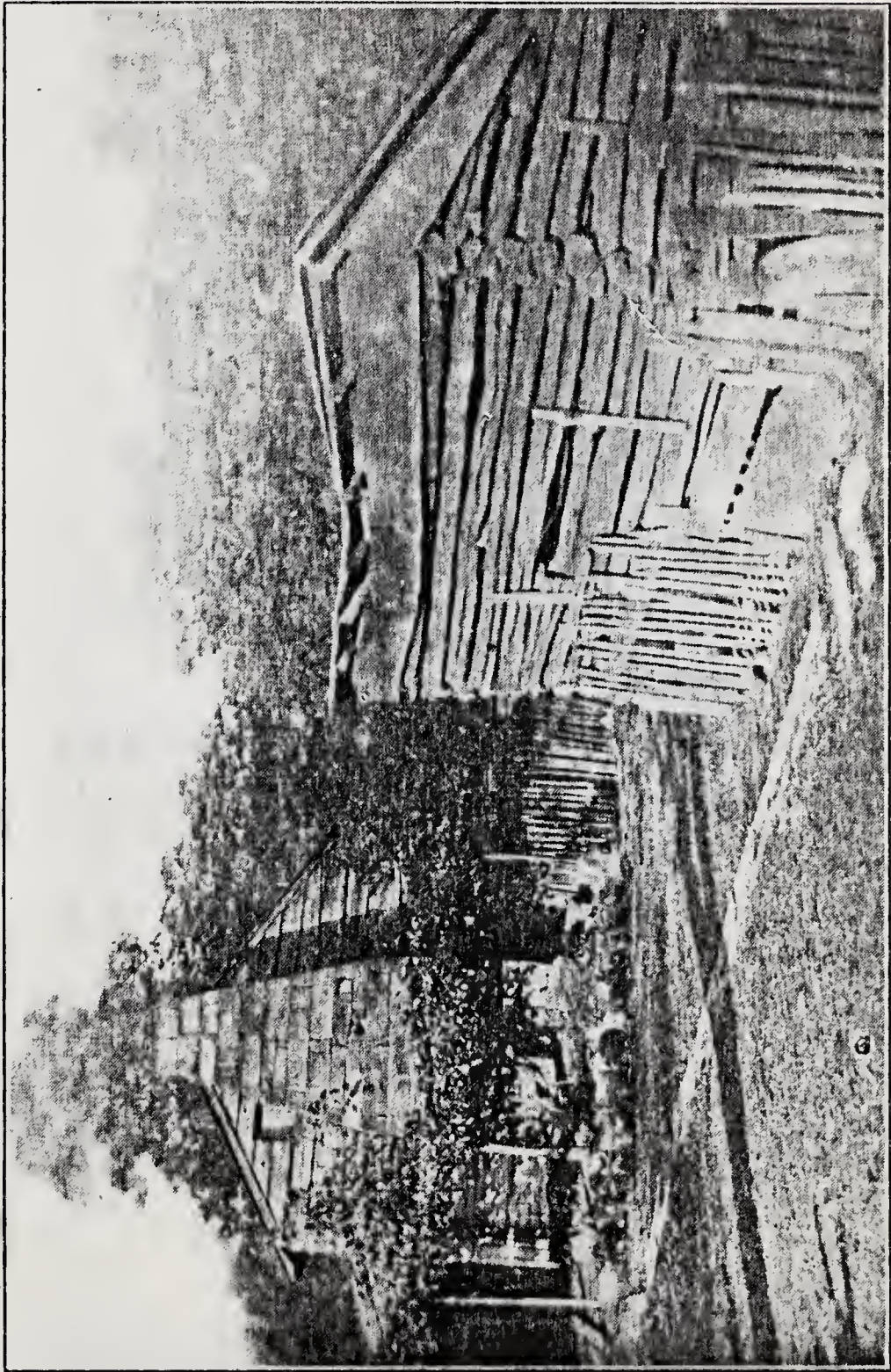
Rec'd July 19-1978

PLATE 103
continued on next page

PLATE 103
continued on next page



5 WILLIAM BROWN RODENBAUGH 1863



Built in The Woods
1836

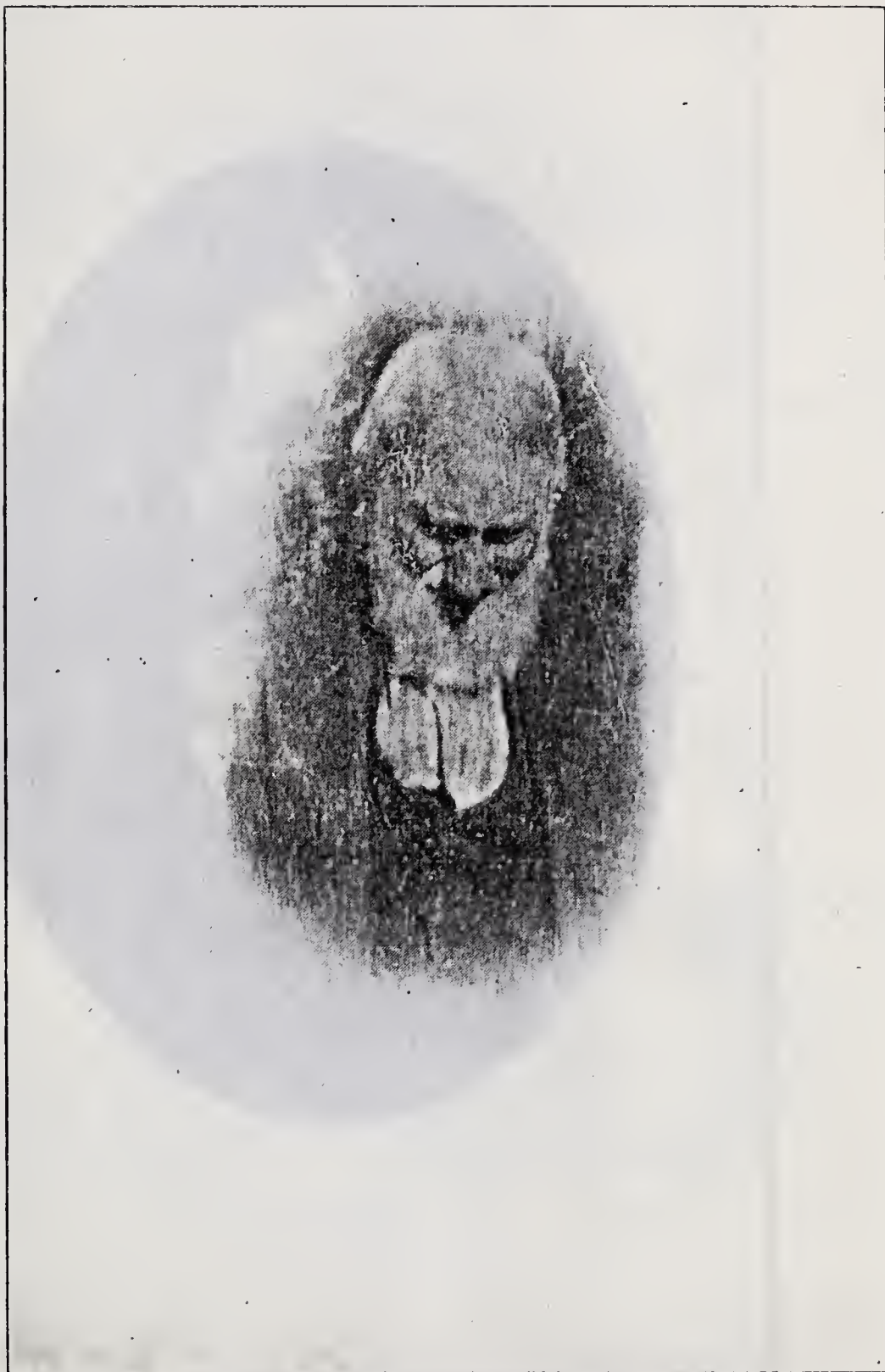
IN MEMORIAM

MICHAEL BEIGHLEY

1815—1906

CATHERINE SHANER BEIGHLEY

1819—1896



MICHAEL BEIGHLEY

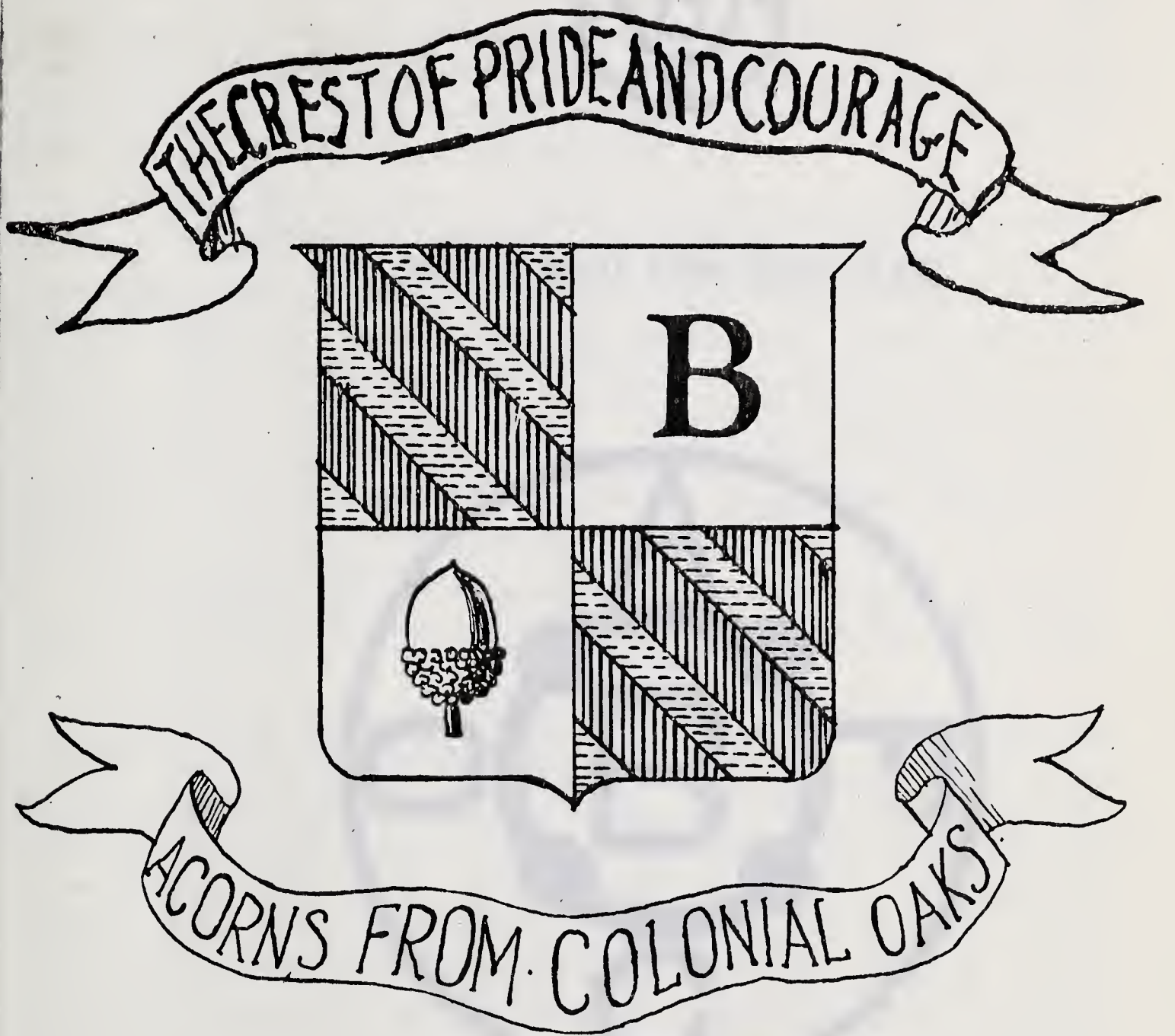
1815—1906



CATHERINE SHANER BEIGHLEY

1819—1896

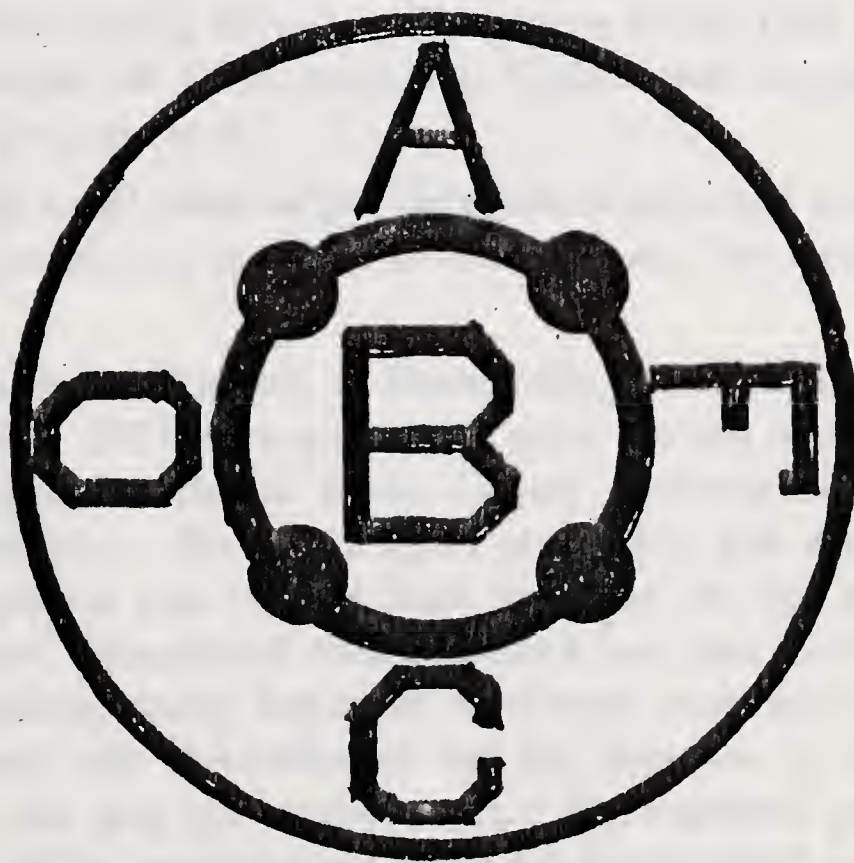
ACORN FROM COLONIAL OAKS



ACORNS FROM COLONIAL OAKS



MONOGRAM FOR THE CLAN



TO THE READER

The Beighley name ran out in Germany over one hundred years ago. In fifty years it will have disappeared from this country, or nearly so. This should give those who are disinterested something to think about. The question stands out before me in bold relief. What right has anyone to let this record die? What will the descendants think of those who do so? I do not believe it will be a very favorable thought.

In compiling the colonial records of the different families and descendants of Conrad Beighley from 1737-1934, I have cast aside all hearsay statements. In a large majority of cases I have found them wrong and impossible when compared with the original records made at the time of migration to this country, which are on file at the Public Library in the City of New York. These records are in the Pennsylvania Archives and no doubt can be found in the Philadelphia and Harrisburg libraries. They were at one time in Washington but were destroyed in 1812, when the Capitol was burned by the British, and have not been replaced.

It has been my aim at all times to give only proved facts and records that are on file in Public Archives of the State of Pennsylvania, the landing place of these people.

It was Mary Magdalene Ralston, of Portersville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, born 1850, died 1933, who gave me a great portion of the records from the time the Beighleys settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1796, up to the fourth generation. She had a great personality and a wonderful memory, as my information was received from her when she had passed her eightieth year. She was disappointed that no record was ever made of these people and that something always happened to prevent such work. I have her letter of enthusiasm over this endeavor and her hope for its completion which, unfortunately, she was not spared to see. She regretted exceedingly that her near relatives in her neighborhood could not be interested in the work so that a complete record of all the family could be obtained.

W. B. RODENBAUGH

IN THE OLD BIBLE

(1) ABRAHAM SHANER—SUSANNA TUCKS FOX

(Both born in 1795)

MARRIED APRIL 25, 1817, BY BISHOP SCHNEE

<i>Births of Children</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Married</i>	
(2) Elizabeth	Dec. 29, 1817	William Beighley	(3)
Katherine	Nov. 3, 1819	Michael Beighley	(3)
Maria Rosina	Sept. 18, 1821	George Meyer	(3)
Lydia	Sept. 14, 1823	Joseph Beighley	(3)
Susanna	Aug. 31, 1825	William Boston	(3)
Elias	Oct. 11, 1830		
Jesse	Mar. 4, 1833		
Abraham	Mar. 30, 1837		

Deaths

- (2) Jessie died November 18th, 1836
(2) Abraham died April 19th, 1855 (aged 60 years, 1 month, 1 day)
Susanna died January 17th, 1894 (aged 79 years)

PLANTING OF THE TREE
OF
ACORNS FROM COLONIAL OAKS
CONRAD BEUCHLER (BEIGHLEY)
BORN IN STUTTGART, GERMANY
1737
AMERICA
1754—1934

TO THE READER

In compiling this work I have found the name,
Beighley, spelled as follows:

Beuchler

Beuchle

Buchler

Beghley

Bechle

Buchle

Beekley

Beeghley

Beighley 1783 by Michael Beuchle-Beeghly

Begheley

In the War Records of 1812 both John and
Peter spelled their names Beighley.

Some of the relatives spell it Beighlea. This
spelling is wrong. The Lea does not belong to any of
the original German translations and should be Ley.

FAMILY OF CONRAD BEUCHLE

(1) CONRAD BEUCHLE 1737-1824—MARGARETTA WILES

(2) John	Henry	Jacob
Peter	Shusy	Adam
Daniel	Catherine	George
William	Mary	Elizabeth
		1804-1863

(2) JOHN BEIGHLEY— (————) BAUGHMAN

(3) Susan	George
Mary	John
Catherine	Conrad
Rachel	

(3) GEORGE BEIGHLEY—JANE DUNN

(4) Conrad	Elinor Jane
George W. 1867	Catherine
Henry B.	Mary Ann
Isaac N.	

(4) GEORGE W. BEIGHLEY—MINERVA GARVEY

(5) Henry M.	Zillah
William G.	Fred J.
Nancy	Bessie M.
Thomas H.	Margaret F.

(5) HENRY M. BEIGHLEY 1867—FLORA A. HEYL 1869

(6) Eva B. 1897	Catherine M. 1906
-----------------	-------------------

(6) EVA B. BEIGHLEY—WALTER G. DITTERLE

(7) Jane Catherine 1926

(6) CATHERINE M. BEIGHLEY—WILLIAM BROOKS REED

(4) CONRAD BEIGHLEY—CATHERINE ALBERT

(5) 4 sons	4 daughters
------------	-------------

- (4) HENRY B. BEIGHLEY—TILLY SHULTZ
 (5) 1 son
- (4) ISAAC BEIGHLEY—LOUISE ROTH
 (5) 2 sons
- (4) ISAAC BEIGHLEY—LITITIA MARTINCOURT (Second wife)
 (5) 2 sons
- (4) ISAAC BEIGHLEY—ALICE COCHRAN (Third wife)
 (5) 2 daughters
- (4) ELINOR JANE BEIGHLEY—JOHN W. FORESTER
 (5) 3 sons 6 daughters
- (4) MARY ANN BEIGHLEY—JOSEPH W. SHEARER
 (5) 3 sons 4 daughters
- (4) CATHERINE ANN BEIGHLEY—MONTGOMERY DUNN
 (5) 5 sons 5 daughters
- (5) NANCY BEIGHLEY—LEVI P. MARTIN
- (5) THOMAS H. BEIGHLEY—ROSETTA BAUDER
 (6) Theodore H. Helen
 Edna M. Louise
 Claire
- (5) ZILLAH BEIGHLEY—J. N. HARVEY
 (6) Marian Agnes
 Arthur Donald
- (5) FRED J. BEIGHLEY—MARY DONOVAN
- (5) MARGARET F. BEIGHLEY—HENRY IHSEN
- (5) BESSIE M. BEIGHLEY—THOMAS JONES

(2) PETER BEIGHLEY—SUSAN MILLISON

(3) David	Adam	Catherine
Absalom	Louis	Sarah
John	Killion	Leah

(3) DAVID BEIGHLEY—WIFE UNKNOWN

(4) Samuel

(3) ABSALOM BEIGHLEY—WIFE UNKNOWN

(4) Martin	Janey	Annie
Silas	Samuel	Emma
Melissa	Perry	

(2) DANIEL BEIGHLEY 1799-1872—ABBIE MILLISON 1812-1882

(3) Ellmira	Susan	(2) died in infancy
Lucetta	Emery	

(2) WILLIAM BEIGHLEY—MAGDALENE MEYERS

Born in Loudon County, Virginia, 1796-1854

(3) Joseph	William	1 daughter
Henry	Cornelius	1 daughter
John		

(2) HENRY BEIGHLEY—WIFE UNKNOWN

(3) Christena	Susan	Sally
Catherine	Lida	Henry John
Molly	Annie	Miller John

(3) CHRISTENA BEIGHLEY—DAVID MOON

(3) CATHERINE BEIGHLEY—MICHAEL LAFFLEY

(3) MOLLY BEIGHLEY—GEORGE KNEISS

(3) SUSAN BEIGHLEY—JOHN KEISTER

(3) LIDA BEIGHLEY—LOUIS ROTH

(3) ANNIE BEIGHLEY—GEORGE BUMGARTNER

(3) HENRY JOHN BEIGHLEY 1816
MARGARET CRILL 1822-1845

(4) Susan Elizabeth 1846	John Henry 1857
Louisa C. 1847	Margaret A. 1860
Matthew Garrett 1848	Lucy Pernella 1863
Mary Magdalene 1850-1933	Clara Etta 1865
James Calvin 1853	Robert Edward 1867
Thomas Harrison 1855	

(4) MARY MAGDALENE BEIGHLEY 1850-1933
THOMAS RALSTON 1844-1893

(3) MILLER JOHN BEIGHLEY—CATHERINE MOON

(4) Elizabeth	William	John
Martha	Faucet	David
Emma	Henry	

(4) WILLIAM BEIGHLEY—WIFE UNKNOWN

(5) Sidney	Austin
Martha	Aciara
Almeda	George

(2) JACOB BEIGHLEY—SARAH LENHART

(3) Henry	Mary
Samuel	Margaret
Adam	Anna

FAMILY OF WILLIAM BEIGHLEY

(3) WILLIAM J. BEIGHLEY 1815-1897
ELIZABETH SHANER 1817-1904

(4) Lydia Ann 1844-1899
Milton E. 1846-1874
Hosea 1850-1884

Susie 1852
Elizabeth 1860
Mary 1862-1919

(4) LYDIA ANN BEIGHLEY 1844-1899
ABRAHAM FORINGER 1843-1873

(5) Charles 1865-1866
William 1867

John C. 1870
Elizabeth 1873

(5) JOHN C. FORINGER 1870—JENNIE KOLB 1875

(6) John Wm. Beighley 1907

(6) JOHN WM. BEIGHLEY FORINGER 1907
MARY MONILAW 1908

(5) ELIZABETH FORINGER 1873—ELMER E. TIRK 1870-1928

(6) Evelyn 1896

Marguerite 1900

(6) EVELYN TIRK 1896—HARRY A. ZELL 1893

(4) MILTON E. BEIGHLEY 1846-1874
JOSEPHINE HOFFMAN 1852-1932

(5) Sarah E. 1871

Sherman M. 1874

(5) SARAH E. BEIGHLEY 1871—DR. W. G. GILMORE 1864-1921

(5) SHERMAN M. BEIGHLEY 1874
IMELDA MAE BERINGER 1874

(6) Twila A. 1896

(6) TWILA A. BEIGHLEY 1896—JAMES G. BOHLENDER 1896

(7) Phyllis Mae 1917

Helen E. 1921

(4) HOSEA BEIGHLEY 1850-1884—SARAH HOVIS 1852-1902

(4) ELIZABETH BEIGHLEY 1860
MARION V. SMITH 1854-1914

(5) Lillie 1884	Fred 1897
William 1886	Raymond 1899
Harry 1890	Helen 1901
Ralph 1893-1896	

(5) LILLIE SMITH 1884—LESTER ADAMS 1883

(6) Ellsworth 1905	Kenneth 1914
Vera 1909	Frances 1917
Merrill 1911	

(6) ELLSWORTH ADAMS 1905—HELEN CAMPBELLE 1907

(7) Jenna Mae 1930	Burton C. 1933
--------------------	----------------

(5) WILLIAM SMITH 1886—ALICE EAKIN 1886

(6) Eleanor 1908	Merrill 1915
Ruth 1910	Josephine 1917
Irene 1912	

(6) ELEANOR SMITH 1908—REV. EDGAR IRWIN 1900

(7) Margery 1931

(5) HARRY SMITH 1890—WINNIE EAKIN 1889

(6) Claude 1914	Harry, Jr., 1925
Mildred 1920	

(5) FRED SMITH 1897—FLORENCE CARTER 1895

(6) Charlotte 1924	Marilyn 1929
Eugene 1926-1927	Frederick 1931

(5) RAYMOND SMITH 1899—CLAIRE SOPHER 1903

(6) Betty 1924	Earle 1930
Faye 1926	Vivian 1931

FAMILY OF CORNELIUS BEIGHLEY

- (3) CORNELIUS BEIGHLEY 1823-1902
ELIZABETH BERKEL 1829-1873

- (4) Levena Agnes 1850-1853
Edman Luther 1853-1923
Mary Louisa 1856

- Clara K. 1859-1926
John C. 1866-1925
Auston C. 1873

- (4) EDMAN LUTHER BEIGHLEY 1853-1923—ROSA BARKLEY

- (4) MARY LOUISA BEIGHLEY 1856—LOMAN D. SHANOR

- (4) CLARA KATHERINE BEIGHLEY 1859-1926—CAM SHANER

- (4) JOHN C. BEIGHLEY 1866-1925—MATILDA EIHOLTZ

- (4) AUSTON CORNELIUS BEIGHLEY 1873—ETTA SHANER

- (3) CORNELIUS BEIGHLEY 1823-1902
SARAH KIRKER 1823-1902

FAMILY OF JOSEPH BEIGHLEY

(3) JOSEPH BEIGHLEY—CATHARINE BEIGHLEY

- (4) Angeline Emma C.
Kiziah married Alfred Moon (5) Elmer
Virginia

(4) ANGELINE BEIGHLEY—CLINTON GHOST

- (5) Mary 1861 Emma K. 1866
Nancy 1868 John D. 1874

(5) MARY GHOST 1861—GEORGE CATHER 1858-1930

- (6) R. Clinton 1883 Edna A. 1887
Olive 1885 William A. 1895

(6) R. CLINTON CATHER 1883—UARDA HALLENBAUGH 1886

- (7) Eleanor 1908 George 1915

(7) ELEANOR CATHARINE 1908—CLAIR McCLYMONDS 1907

- (8) Robert 1928

(6) EDNA CATHER 1887—FRED MASON 1887

- (7) Helen J. 1908 Fred C. 1917
Mildred 1910-1915 Mary Jane 1924

(7) HELEN J. MASON 1908—JACK KAY 1900

(5) NANCY E. GHOST 1868—J. CALVIN MOON 1858

- (6) J. Denton 1894 Olive A. 1898
Harold W. 1895-1907 N. Irene 1901
M. Marie 1896 Frances L. 1912-1912

(6) M. MARIE MOON 1896—LEROY BRENNER 1895

- (7) August L. 1919

(6) OLIVE A. MOON—THEODORE HILL

- (7) Harvey D. 1920 Robert M. 1924

(6) N. IRENE MOON 1901—NORMAN CRILL 1901

- (7) Norman C. 1926 Lina Marie 1929

- (5) EMMA C. GHOST 1863-1918—HAYES MONJAR 1857-1924
 (6) Ethel F. 1898
- (6) ETHEL F. MONJAR 1898—SEATON RAY 1897
 (7) Merle A. 1919 Eugene M. 1923
- (5) JOHN D. GHOST 1874—LYDA F. PHIPPS 1874
 (6) W. Allen 1897 Edward P. 1907-1911
 Harold C. 1902 Clinton P. 1913
 Leonard T. 1902-1911 John L. 1914
- (6) W. ALLEN GHOST 1897—ISABELLE EAKIN 1902
 (7) Nellie F. 1913 William A. 1914
- (6) HAROLD C. GHOST 1902—ALETHEA FISHER 1904
 (7) E. Floyd 1925 Melvin F. 1932
 John H. 1930
- (5) MINNIE K. GHOST 1866—JACOB S. LATCHAW 1858-1916
 (6) Paul A. 1902 Raymond J. 1910
 N. Ruth 1903-1904
- (6) PAUL A. LATCHAW 1902—JANNETTE NICKLIN 1904
- (5) ELMER E. BEIGHLEY 1868—KITTY MOORE 1872
 (6) Winifred M. 1894 Mary V. 1898
- (6) WINIFRED M. BEIGHLEY 1894—HARRY DINSMORE 1894
 (7) Charles E. 1917 John E. 1923
 Harry C. 1919
- (6) MARY BEIGHLEY 1898—FRANK JONES 1896
 (7) Geraldine L. 1922 Mildared V. 1924
- (3) JOSEPH BEIGHLEY 1817-1889—LIDA SHANER 1823
 (4) Obadiah Elias
 Mary Elmer
 Susie Warren
 Elizabeth

- (4) MARY BEIGHLEY—WILLIAM BONNER 1846-1923
 (5) Guy Bonner 1886-1920 Ethel Bonner 1891
- (5) GUY BONNER 1886-1920—ALICE HENDERSON 1888
 (6) Lester 1917
- (4) EMMA C. BEIGHLEY 1851—T. PERRY MONJAR 1848-1923
 (5) Edward L. 1876-1896 Ida M. 1878
 Harry A. 1877 Ralph S. 1880
- (5) IDA M. MONJAR 1878—LORENZA BAKER 1876
 (6) Emma C. 1907 Sarah E. 1909
- (5) RALPH S. MONJAR 1880—LINNIE TAYLOR 1880
 (6) C. Maxwell 1908 Clifford P. 1909
- (6) CLIFFORD P. MONJAR 1909—ESTER BROWN 1909
 (7) Dorothy 1929
- (5) HARRY A. MONJAR 1877—LOUISE MAGILL
 (6) Edna J. 1901 Harry A. 1911-1928
 Helen 1904 Lois A. 1915
 Edward L. 1907 Paul E. 1917
 George C. 1908 Eleanor 1920
- (6) EDNA J. MONJAR 1901—J. B. WALTERS
 (7) David 1923 Bobby 1929
- (6) HELEN MONJAR 1904—J. G. EAKIN
 (7) Genevieve 1926
- (4) VIRGINIA BEIGHLEY—M. SEIFER
 (5) Blanch 1882
- (5) BLANCH SEIFER 1882—ALEXANDER OHLER 1882
 (6) Harry S. 1905 Lewis A. 1913
- (6) HARRY S. OHLER 1905—ZELDA MORRISON 1905
 (7) Geraldine E. 1929

(2) GEORGE BEIGHLEY 1777-1853
CHRISTENA LAMBERT 1780-1865

(3) Betsy
Tiny
Louis
Paul

John
Daniel
Michael
Mary

FAMILY OF MICHAEL BEIGHLEY

(3) MICHAEL BEIGHLEY 1815-1906
CATHERINE SHANER 1819-1896

(4) Susan 1836-1923
Abraham 1838-1922
Christena 1842-1923
Aaron 1844-1921
Levi 1846-1889

Lyda 1849-1854
Amos 1851-1932
Harriet 1855-1927
Mary 1858-1918

FAMILY OF SUSAN BEIGHLEY

(4) SUSAN BEIGHLEY 1836-1923—SAMUEL R. MOYER 1840-192

(5) Frank 1859	Harriet 1866
Katy A. 1861	Levi 1870-1907
Wade P. 1863	Maud 1879

(5) FRANK MOYER 1859—DOLLY GARDNER 1860-1888

(6) Albert A. 1883	Margaret 1888
Nellie 1886	

(6) ALBERT A. MOYER 1883—MARGARET V. BURRY 1885

(7) Floyd W. 1908	Winona 1910
Gladys 1908	Doris 1915-1919

(6) NELLIE MOYER 1886—WILLIAM HOLLERMAN 1883

(7) Ruth 1911	Robert 1918
---------------	-------------

(6) MARGARET MOYER 1888—LOUIS G. ROTH 1887

(7) Edna 1908	Dean 1916
Harold 1910	William 1921
Alice 1911	Martin 1923
Devona 1913	Victor 1928
Bessie 1915	

(6) ALICE ROTH 1911—ARTHUR WIMER 1909

(5) KATIE ANN MOYER 1861—HARRISON M. OLIPHANT 1857

(6) George Lee 1880	Samuel Howard 1883
---------------------	--------------------

(6) SAMUEL H. OLIPHANT 1883—MARY E. WELCH

(7) Harry Lee 1909	Harold N. 1920
Samuel H. 1910	Paul E. 1923
William John 1914	Ruth Hazel 1924
Mildred Mary 1916	Dorothy Eleanor 1925
Mary Luella 1918	

(5) WADE P. MOYER 1863—LUELLA BISHOP 1867

(6) Samuel D. 1891	Wade E. 1899
Lee F. 1894	Ralph R. 1912
Howard W. 1894	John H. 1914

(6) SAMUEL D. MOYER 1891—LILLY HANEY

(7) Robert Samuel 1914	James 1923
Donald Morrel 1917	

(6) LEE F. MOYER 1894—HAZEL BETTS

(7) Dorothy J. 1917	Howard W. 1918
---------------------	----------------

(6) HOWARD W. MOYER 1894—FLORENCE SOLOMON

(7) Florence Betty 1917	William Howard 1927
Frances V. 1918	

(5) HARRIET MOYER 1866—AMOS ZEIGLER 1859-1922

(6) Ray C. 1886	Olive V. 1897
Katie S. 1887-1916	Elizabeth 1899
Leroy 1889	Mona 1900-1903
Howard E. 1892	Maud M. 1904
Blanch 1893	Nellie M. 1905
Myrtle A. 1894	

(6) RAY C. ZEIGLER 1886—RUTH C. MATTHEWS 1888

(6) KATIE S. ZEIGLER 1887-1916—FRED H. BRON

(6) LEROY ZEIGLER 1889—OLIVE McKESSICK 1889

(6) HOWARD E. ZEIGLER 1892—IVA BLACK 1891

(6) BLANCH B. ZEIGLER 1893—ORRIS MUNNEL Died 1916

(6) MYRTLE A. ZEIGLER 1894—WILLIAM L. REED 1884

(6) OLIVE V. ZEIGLER 1897—WALTER T. BEIGHEY 1887

(6) ELIZABETH M. ZEIGLER 1899
HERBERT G. WARNOCK 1895

(6) NELLIE M. ZEIGLER 1905—LEROY F. BOOK 1906

(5) LEVI MICHAEL MOYER 1870-1907—ELIZABETH LINK 187

(6) Charles Glen 1897 Merriam 1899

(6) CHARLES GLEN MOYER 1897—EDNA MAGEE

(6) MERRIAM MOYER 1899—HARRY PORTERSFIELD

(5) MAUD S. MOYER 1879—JACOB F. WARNER 1878

(6) Charles S. 1901-1902 Paul J. 1907
Randall O. 1901—Adopted

(6) RANDALL O. WARNER 1901
MILDRED M. GOEHRING 1904

(6) PAUL JACOB WARNER 1907—OLIVE D. DOMHOFF 1911

FAMILY OF ABRAHAM BEIGHLEY

(4) ABRAHAM BEIGHLEY 1838-1922

MARY DAVIDHISER 1840-1911

(5) Henry 1864

Adeline 1867-1932

Charles 1876

Katharine 1870

Elizabeth 1878

(5) HENRY BEIGHLEY 1864—SARAH HARVEY 1868

(6) Clyde 1893

(6) CLYDE BEIGHLEY 1893—BEATRICE CONNORS 1895

(7) Henry 1914

Clyde, Jr., 1916-1921

(5) ADELINE BEIGHLEY 1867-1932

JACOB SINGLAUB 1864-1926

(6) Minnie 1886

Mary A. 1894

John A. 1898

(6) MINNIE SINGLAUB 1886—WILLIS M. BROOKS 1881

(7) Phillip M. 1908

Comet 1910

(6) MARY A. SINGLAUB 1894—WALTER H. LEVY 1892

(6) JOHN A. SINGLAUB 1898—ETHEL NEWBY 1898

(7) Jack 1921

Anita M. 1923

(5) KATHERINE BEIGHLEY 1870—EDWARD BARKLEY 1868

(5) CHARLES F. BEIGHLEY 1876—BELLE DUNBAR 1879

(6) Pearl 1899

Francis A. 1900-1900

Adda B. 1906

Josephine B. 1909

Charles Henry 1916

Paul Harper 1924

(6) PEARL BEIGHLEY 1899—W. E. GLOCK 1898

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(6) JOSEPHINE BEIGHLEY 1909—R. C. KYLE 1907

(7) Robert C. 1928

Annie M. 1932

Gilbert E. 1930

(5) KATHERINE BEIGHLEY 1870—WILLIAM DAMBACH 1868

(6) Laura 1900

(5) ELIZABETH BEIGHLEY 1878

WILLIAM ATTLEBERGER 1874

(6) Verla M. 1906

Elinor J. 1915

(6) VERLA M. ATTLEBERGER 1906—MELVIN HERR 1899

(7) Nancy J. 1930

FAMILY OF CHRISTENA BEIGHLEY

(4) CHRISTENA BEIGHLEY 1842-1923
JOHN RODENBAUGH 1833-1877

(5) Almeda E. 1862	Minnie D. 1872
William B. 1863	Alvin J. 1874
Mary E. 1866	Annie C. 1877
Charles M. 1868-1872	

(5) ALMEDA E. RODENBAUGH 1862
WILLIAM J. KIRKER 1854-1921

(6) Milo Dale 1887	Adaline L. 1895
Adam L. 1881	Elmer 1899
Sarah J. 1883-1884	Della V. 1902
Homer 1891	

(6) ADAM L. KIRKER 1881—ANNIE PREBLE

(6) MILO DALE KIRKER 1877—DOROTHY G. WILLIAMS 1887

(7) Gladys 1912

(6) HOMER KIRKER 1891—NELLIE MEASEL 1893-1927

(7) Kenneth L. 1915	Helen G. 1923
Mary D. 1917	Thelma I. 1924
Alice M. 1922	Infant 1927-1927
Frederick W. 1921	

(6) ADALINE L. KIRKER 1894—LEVI RAPE 1895

(7) Virginia A. 1933

(6) ELMER KIRKER 1899—MARTHA BOYER 1901

(7) Margaret K. 1922	Edna R. 1933
Floyd F. 1924	

(6) DELLA V. KIRKER 1902—JACOB RAPE 1889

(7) Dale E. 1924	Viola M. 1933
------------------	---------------

- (5) WILLIAM BROWN RODENBAUGH 1863
KATHERINE BLAINE 1866
- (6) Beulah M. 1888 Ernest B. 1897
Rena 1890-1890 Alice K. 1900
Elsie D. 1895
- (6) BEULAH M. RODENBAUGH 1888
ARTHUR B. ROWLAND 1885
- (7) Elizabeth May 1912 William A. 1919
- (6) ELSIE D. RODENBAUGH 1895—EDWARD N. HIBBERD 1890
- (7) Edward N., Jr., 1930
- (6) ERNEST BLAINE RODENBAUGH 1897—AMY LENT 1900
- (7) June Amy 1922 William B. 1924
- (6) ALICE K. RODENBAUGH 1900—JOHN HANEY
- (7) Jean Adrienne 1925 Joseph A. 1926
- (5) MARY E. RODENBAUGH 1866—E. W. RIDDLE 1860-1916
- (6) DeWitt Courtney 1888 Floyd D. 1894-1897
Lon E. 1890 Lela C. 1896
Infant 1891-1891
- (6) LON E. RIDDLE 1890—MARY E. CROSS 1889
- (7) Dorothy 1920 William W. 1925
Elinor 1921
- (6) LELA C. RIDDLE 1896—JOHN D. SMITH 1896
- (7) Mary A. 1920 Davie C. 1930
Earl D. 1927
- (5) MINNIE D. RODENBAUGH 1872—IRVIN SUMNER
- (5) ALVIN J. RODENBAUGH 1874—NANETTA KELLY 1873-1901
- (6) Raymond 1898 Donald 1901-1906

- (6) RAYMOND RODENBAUGH 1896—SILVY DENNISON
 (7) Elsie 1930
- (5) ALVIN J. RODENBAUGH 1874—NELLIE FRITZ 1882
 (6) Mary 1903 Hazel 1906
- (6) MARY RODENBAUGH 1903—MERLE B. FOX
 (7) Bobby E. 1921
- (6) HAZEL RODENBAUGH 1906—HAROLD SCHRECKENGAST
 (7) Harold, Jr., 1927 Marjorie 1929
- (5) ANNIE C. RODENBAUGH 1877
 CARMINE WEAVER 1872-1919
 (6) Flossie 1899 Verne 1905
 Paul C. 1900 Donald 1911
 Glen 1901 Dorothy 1917
- (6) FLOSSIE WEAVER 1899—HAROLD ALTER 1898
 (7) Mary E. 1924 Charles 1926
- (6) PAUL WEAVER 1900—TERESA RHING 1897
 (7) Phyllis J. 1923 Mary K. 1929
 Florence A. 1925 Margaret 1932
- (6) GLEN WEAVER 1901—ENID DAVIS 1900
 (7) William C. 1925
- (6) VERNE WEAVER 1905—EDITH MORLEY 1904
 (7) Virginia A. 1931 Gail M. 1933

FAMILY OF CHRISTENA BEIGHLEY

(By Second Marriage)

(4) CHRISTENA RODENBAUGH 1842-1923

JAMES D. McKINLEY 1847-1899

(5) Ralph 1881

Bessie 1885

James A. 1883

(5) RALPH McKINLEY 1881—MAUD C. HOFFMAN 1879

(6) Elsie 1904

Dallas R. 1910

William C. 1906

Kenneth D. 1914

Clinton 1908

Theodore 1920

(5) JAMES A. McKINLEY 1883—MARY ATWELL 1885

(6) Clifford 1907

James A., Jr., 1930

(5) BESSIE McKINLEY 1885—ERNEST IRWIN

FAMILY OF AARON BEIGHLEY

(4) AARON BEIGHLEY 1843-1921—MATILDA MOYER 1848

(5) Ida E. 1868

Hosea W. 1881

Elsie E. 1870

Plummer 1883

Samuel E 1871

Nora L. 1887

Julia Ann 1874-1876

Darley M. 1891

Howard P. 1876-1916

(5) IDA E. BEIGHLEY 1868—RICHARD HUGHES 1864

(6) Estella M. 1889

Lloyd D. 1895

Floyd 1890-1890

(6) ESTELLA M. HUGHES 1889—MERIL L. ECKMAN 1892

(7) Aleatha 1914

Ida K. 1920

Muriel E. 1917

(6) LLOYD D. HUGHES 1895—HELEN M. SHEARER 1896

(7) Chester

(5) ELSIE E. BEIGHLEY 1870

GEORGE M. CAMPBELL 1865-1915

(5) SAMUEL E. BEIGHLEY 1871

LULA JANE ALEXANDER 1872

(6) Olive I. 1896

Paul A. 1903

(6) OLIVE T. BEIGHLEY 1896—WALTER J. EISLER 1889

(7) Walter J., Jr., 1922

Martha L. 1926

Ruth M. 1930

(6) PAUL A. BEIGHLEY 1903—FRANCES A. WIMER 1904

(5) HOSEA W. BEIGHLEY 1881—MARY S. McCLUNG 1883

(5) NORA L. BEIGHLEY 1887—HARRY R. DeWOLF 1886

(5) DARLEY M. BEIGHLEY 1891—W. C. O'BRIEN 1884

(6) Matilda D. 1922

FAMILY OF LEVI BEIGHLEY

(4) LEVI BEIGHLEY 1846-1889—MARGARET HYLE 1849

(5) Clara B. 1871-1894	Dale M. 1879
Lottie M. 1873	Nellie 1882
Myrtle C. 1875-1934	Mabel B. 1886
Mossum 1877	

(5) CLARA B. BEIGHLEY 1871-1894—MILES SMITH 1870

(6) Ethel L. 1891

(6) ETHEL L. SMITH 1891—CHARLES BEDISON 1891

(7) Vincent 1913

(5) LOTTIE M. BEIGHLEY 1873—GEORGE W. HYLE 1873

(6) Gladys 1907-1907

(5) MYRTLE C. BEIGHLEY 1875-1934

FRANK S. McDANEL 1873-1932

(6) Wilson 1897	Eleanor 1902
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(6) WILSON McDANEL 1897—ELEANOR JEFFRIES 1897

(7) Nancy 1928	Judith 1930
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(6) ELEANOR M. McDANEL 1902—KENNETH HOFFMAN 1902

(7) Eleanor Ann 1928

(5) MOSSRUM H. BEIGHLEY 1877—MARY M. DEGARMO 1878

(6) Dale L. 1900

(6) DALE L. BEIGHLEY 1900—ETHEL ANTMAYER 1902

(7) Dorothy M. 1924	Robert 1933-1933
Dale L. 1929	

(5) DALE M. BEIGHLEY 1879—MAUD TILTON 1881

(5) NELLIE M. BEIGHLEY 1882—CLEM D. HOFF 1877

(6) Elliot 1906

(6) ELLIOT HOFF 1906—DOROTHY BURGESS 1906

(5) MABEL B. BEIGHLEY 1886—FLOYD DEAN 1881

(6) Charlotte 1910-1930

Floyd M. 1918

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

RECEIVED

1950

1950

FAMILY OF AMOS BEIGHLEY

(4) AMOS BEIGHLEY 1851-1932—CATHERINE WEIR 1852-1930

(5) Margaret L. 1873	Hosea W. 1884
Mamie M. 1875-1876	Lily Dora 1886
Mary M. 1876	Anetta M. 1888
Amelia A. 1878-1880	Edward H. 1890
Aaron W. 1880	Harry N. 1895
Annie L. 1882	Sarah E. 1897

(5) MARGARET L. BEIGHLEY 1873—LOUIS ROMIGH

(6) Louis, Jr.	Richard
Elmer	Francis
Clifford	

(5) MARY MAY BEIGHLEY 1876—JAMES ROSS 1859

(5) AARON BEIGHLEY 1880—CORA HARMON 1889

(6) Ralph	Inez
Homer	

(5) ANNIE L. BEIGHLEY 1882—JOHN ROSELIP 1869

(6) William J. 1893	Harry J. 1912-1913
(By former marriage)	

(5) LILY DORA BEIGHLEY 1886
ERNEST W. MARTENDALE 1885

(6) Isobel M. 1909	Roy W. 1910
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(5) ANNETTA M. BEIGHLEY 1888—JOHN K. JAVENS 1885

(6) Olivia J. 1912

(5) EDWARD H. BEIGHLEY 1890—WELTHA K. LINDLEY 1890

(6) Dallas A. 1913	Seth A. 1920
Lowell J. 1915-1915	Sherman E. 1922
Doris Irene 1917	

(5) HARRY N. BEIGHLEY 1895—BESSIE WINKLER

(6) Four children

(5) SARAH E. BEIGHLEY 1897—WILLIAM C. SCHAEFER 1890

FAMILY OF HARRIET BEIGHLEY

(4) HARRIET BEIGHLEY 1855-1929
JOSEPH RODENBAUGH 1843-1915

(5) Harry E. 1875-1920	Joseph 1885
Oliver 1877	Nellie 1887
Lee 1879-1930	Audley 1893

(5) HARRY E. RODENBAUGH 1875-1920—MAE KEARNEY

(6) Harriet 1914	Gerald 1916
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(5) OLIVER RODENBAUGH 1877—RUTH L. RICE

(6) Robert	Elizabeth
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(5) LEE RODENBAUGH 1879-1930—BELL CASWELL

(6) Gladys

(5) JOSEPH RODENBAUGH 1885
DELIAT IRWIN—HELEN MOORE

(6) Donald	Gale
Russell	Mapire

(5) NELLIE RODENBAUGH 1887—JOE GLASS 1886-1930

(6) Dorothy 1911	Betty 1914
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(5) NELLIE RODENBAUGH 1887—HARRY THORN 1879

(5) AUDLEY E. RODENBAUGH 1893—BERTHA PIERCE

(6) Nadine

FAMILY OF MARY E. BEIGHLEY

(4) MARY E. BEIGHLEY 1858-1918—ANDREW WEIR 1859

(5) Harriet C. 1880

Edward H. 1886

Amelia S. 1882

(5) HARRIET C. WEIR 1880—JOHN RADER

(6) Ernest 1904

Russell 1912

Mary 1907

Howard 1914

Ruth 1910

(5) AMELIA S. WEIR 1882—CHARLES W. HERR

(6) Ralph 1910

John 1921

Raymond 1914

(5) EDWARD H. WEIR 1886—AGNES CRADLE

WAR RECORDS

On Record in the Public Library, New York

CONRAD BEIGHLEY

Revolutionary War

Fourth Battalion, First Company, Fourth Class, Northampton County Militia, Report of April 1, 1782.

JOHN BEIGHLEY

Revolutionary War

Fourth Battalion, Fourth Company, under Captain William Kromer. Eighth Class, Northampton County Militia, Report of May 14, 1778.

Second Battalion, Captain Griffith's Company, Chester County Militia, Report of September 24, 1781.

War of 1812

Served from January 12, 1814, to February 22, 1814, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Captain John Boston.

HENRY BEIGHLEY

Revolutionary War

Third Battalion, Seventh Company, under Captain John Dater, Fifth Class, Northampton County Militia, 1782.

Second Battalion, Captain Griffith's Company, Chester County Militia.

GEORGE BEIGHLEY

Revolutionary War

Eighth Battalion, Sixth Company, Sixth Class, Lancaster County Militia, Report of July 24, 1781.

PETER BEIGHLEY

War of 1812

Served from January 12, 1814, to February 22, 1814, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Regiment, under Captain John Boston.

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The Board of Directors of the

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AARON BEIGHLEY

Civil War

Enlisted August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mustered into service at Pittsburgh, served until June 1, 1863, then honorably discharged.

Re-enlisted, February 15, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Went with Regiment to Georgetown Camp, Fort Ethan Allan, Cold Harbor, City Point, Weldon Railroad, Chapman's Farm and Petersburg.

Discharged at Philadelphia, January 20, 1866.

JOSEPH RODENBAUGH

Civil War

Enlisted 1861 in One Hundred Fortieth Regiment, Company I.
Served until 1865.

EDWARD N. HIBBERD

World War

Enlisted November, 1917, in special Engineering Unit of one hundred men in Philadelphia.

Sailed for France, January, 1918.

Transferred to First Engineers, First Division.

In combat duty in Battle of Soisson, July, 1918.

Transferred to Headquarters Company, Classification Camp, St. Aignan, France, for duration of War.

Returned from overseas April, 1919.

Discharged at Camp Mills in Mineola, April 19, 1919.

Received warrant for Corporal, June, 1918; for Sergeant, July, 1918.

Received certificate stating that he had passed qualifications for Commission, November, 1918. Commission not granted on account of Armistice.

JOHN HANEY

World War

Enlisted in Troop B, Tennessee Cavalry, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on or about June 1, 1916.

Served with Troop B on border patrol at El Paso, Texas, and in State of New Mexico during winter of 1916-17.

Mustered out of Troop B at Chattanooga on or about April 1, 1917. (Private First Class.)

Entered First Officer's Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia (near Chattanooga) on or about May 8, 1917.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Q. M. C., August 15, 1917.

Sent to special school for officers at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Assigned to Headquarters, Third Division, Regular Army, stationed at Charlotte, N. C., Camp Greene, on or about December 1, 1917.

Went to France with Third Division on or about February 15, 1918.

Served with this Division in training area, near Chaumont, until Second Battle of the Marne, which the Division entered on May 30, 1918.

Served with this Division throughout this battle and the subsequent German retreat until about August 15, 1918, when Division was ordered back to Gondrecourt to rest and get replacements.

Shortly after arrival in Gondrecourt was ordered to the United States (he had been made a First Lieutenant on or about July 1, 1918). This was pursuant to the policy of the War Department to send back experienced officers to train raw troops on this side, and return with them under new organization.

Assigned to Headquarters, Thirteenth Division, stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, near Tacoma.

Thirteenth Division about ready to go to France when Armistice was signed.

Made a Captain on or about September 30, 1918.

Mustered out of service at American Lake on or about April 1, 1919.

ERNEST B. RODENBAUGH

World War

Enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Aero Squadron, 1917.

Landed in Liverpool.

Was one week in Romsey, three months at Whytton, three months at Narborough.

Crossed to France in June, 1918.

One week in Concentration Camp.

One month at Grondreville on the hill above Toul, covering St. Mihiel drive.

One month at Ourche cover action near Metz.

First Army was formed at this time and his group was known as the First Army Observation Group.

Moved to Vavincourt on September 15 and supported the Army throughout the Argonne-Meuse until war ended.

RAYMOND RODENBAUGH

World War

Enlisted November 22, 1917, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Battery C, Fifty-ninth Artillery. Private, First Class.

September 12 to 15, 1918, St. Mihiel offensive.

September 26 to November 11, 1918, Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Served with American Expeditionary Forces in France from April 4, 1918, to January 9, 1919.

Honorably discharged at Camp Upton, New York, January 30, 1919.

RECORDS ON GRAVESTONES

CEMETERY OF ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, MIDDLE LANCASTER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA.

George Beighley	1777-1853
Christena Lambert Beighley	1780-1865
Elizabeth Beighley—Sister	1804-1863
(Youngest daughter of Conrad)	

Lambert

William (son of C. and G. Lambert)	1839-1873
Christena (wife of George Lambert)	1808-1872
Elizabeth (wife of John Lambert) aged 89 and 11 months	1781-1868
John	1781-1868
Luther Meyers	1832-1855
Samuel Meyers—Father	1793-1881
Mary (nee Beighley), daughter of Conrad	
Our Mother—Rebecca Morison	1822-1883
Magdaline	1796-1854
(Wife of William Beighley, Sr, born in Loudon County, Va.)	

Zion Saelvanus (son of William Beighley, Sr.)	1844-1844
Michael Beighley	1815-1860
Catherine Shaner Beighley	1818-1896
Lida—Child	1849-1854
Peter Beighley	1815-1860
Charity Beighley—His Wife	1819-1884
Henry Beighley	1826-1919
Anna B.—Wife	1847-1920
Elizabeth (wife of G. S. Beighley)	1830-1873

Rodenbaugh

John Rodenbaugh	1833-1877
Christena Rodenbaugh McKinley (nee Beighley)	1842-1923
Charles Monroe Rodenbaugh	1868-1872
Amos Beighley	1851-1932
Catherine Weir	1852-1930

Children

Mamie M. Beighley	1875-1876
Amelia A.	1878-1880

Aaron Beighley
Matilda Moyer Beighley

Child

Julia Ann 1874-1876

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, MIDDLE LANCASTER, PA.

Samuel R. Moyer 1840-1921
Susan Beighley Moyer 1838-1923

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CEMETERY,
MIDDLE LANCASTER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA.

John C. Beighley 1866-1925
Mary M.—His Wife 1866—still living
Samuel Beighley (Aged 42 years and 11 months) Died Dec. 16, 1888
(Colonel 67th Regiment, Pa. Vol.)
Norman W. Shaner 1884-1904
Clara C. Beighley Shaner 1859-1926
(Daughter of Col. Beighley—Mother of Norman)
Clara W. Beighley 1873-1916
(Wife of Os. Beighley—Os is brother of Clara Shaner)
Infant Son of G. and C. G. Shaner (Aged 11 days) Died Jan. 11, 1886

In compiling the colonial records of the Beighleys, I have had only one idea. That has been to give the facts, not hearsay, but facts on record, that cannot be doubted.

You, as well as I, know how statements grow when told from one party to another. Some of the impossible things I have been told, and which quite a lot of the relatives depend on, I want to correct as far as possible.

First, that Isaac Beighley went to Washington and got the records there. There are no records at that place. The land for the Capital was purchased in 1790. They did not start to build it until 1800. In 1812 the British burned it, an act which the whole world condemned. All the records of the early arrivals were destroyed. I have letters from Washington advising me of this fact.

Second, that Isaac went to Germany and got the records there. I think this is highly improbable. I have a man in my employ who was born in Stuttgart, the birthplace of Conrad. In a visit of over six months there, and a careful search, even the name cannot be found. Knowing the history as I do, no other answer could be given. The religious persecution of the people

because of their faith and the burning of their homes and churches is evidence enough to refute any idea of German records.

I was told at the Beighley-Dunn Reunion several years ago that the family had been traced back to Louis the Fourteenth. I am glad this is wrong for I do not wish any relationship with this weakling and political grafter. I will say, however, that Ann of Austria, his wife, was a brilliant woman. The Professor of Records and Biographies of the Stuttgart University made the statement that all the records of the people at the time mentioned and when they lived there were destroyed in the war. This should clear up the matter for all time.

Henry Beighley was the first of the Beighleys to settle in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, 1796, (this part was ceded to Butler County in 1800), in Connoquenessing Township near Crab Run. His wife is unknown.

Peter Beighley settled in Lancaster Township. Before 1800 his farm contained four hundred acres. He married Susan Millison.

William Beighley located in Middle Lancaster Township and was a land owner. His wife, Mary Magdalene, as shown on gravestone in German Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, 1796, died 1854. This settlement was very shortly after 1800.

George Beighley, born 1777, died 1853. His wife, Christena Lambert, born 1780, died 1865. They settled on a large farm in Middle Lancaster Township. This settlement was also about 1800.

This concludes the early settlements of sons of Conrad and marks the second generation of the people who came from the old home farm. They settled in 1786 in North Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Their birthplace was in Northampton County. The county seat is Easton, Pennsylvania. This also was the landing place of Conrad at the age of seventeen from Germany.

We have the birth date of Elizabeth, 1804. At this time Conrad was sixty-seven years old, which leaves no doubt that there was a second marriage. A checking up makes the birth of Elizabeth from the first marriage impossible. John Beighley, the oldest son, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1782. Who this lady was, I have found no record, but there can be no doubt of the second marriage. I am also very sure that Elizabeth was the only child from this second marriage. Note heading of Gravestones.

OUTLINE OF THE BEIGHLEY HISTORY

CONRAD BEUCHLE (Beighley) was born in Stuttgart in the state of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1737. At the age of seventeen he sailed for America on the ship Halifax from Rotterdam, Captain Thomas Coatman, master. He qualified for allegiance on October 22, 1754. (References: New York Public Library—"Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants in Pennsylvania," Page 342.)

Brothers of Conrad—Leonard arrived in 1764 and John Jacob in 1767.

It is well to direct the reader's attention to the different ways of spelling the name of Beighley. The German name was so complicated that it led the recording clerk to spell it his own way. The name was Beuchle and Beuchler which, translated to the English, was spelled Beighley.

Undoubtedly, the people mentioned in this book, while not of the same families, are all blood relations, and what can be found of them will be recorded here. They came from the states of Wurtemberg, Hesse, Franconia and the Lower Palatinate, along the river Rhine. This part of Germany is known as the Low German and Swabian districts. (Note further explanations, also a complete list of all arrivals from the old country, which will appear later in this story.)

Though we are concerned with Conrad only, a study of the arrivals of the others and their movements in this country will no doubt interest the reader. I have been unable to trace the movements of Conrad until 1764, when he married Margaretta Wiles and the following children were born to them:

John	Peter	Shusy
Henry	Adam	Catherine
Daniel	William	Mary
Jacob	George 1777-1853	Elizabeth 1804-1863

Elsewhere, the reader will find an explanation of counties in existence at this time and the date of their location. To be more explicit, the reader should remember that at the time of this migration there were but three counties in Pennsylvania: Chester, Bucks, and Philadelphia. Northampton County, the landing place of Conrad, was taken from Bucks in 1752. To give the reader an idea of the settlement of Pennsylvania, the Counties of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia were laid out by survey in 1683.

I have not found any record of land held by Conrad in Northampton County. It is plain that he did not intend to locate there, but was waiting for the time when the Indians would be driven out to make it safe to go westward. I find that he paid tax on land in Bedford County in 1773, and there is no question but that, because of the hostility of the Indians, he was unable to settle there at this time. In 1786 he is listed as owning one hundred and fifty acres of land in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death in 1824 at the age of eighty-seven years. His will, which follows, is a wonderful pioneer document of the old world and of old colonial ways.

PIONEER TESTAMENT

THE WILL OF CONRAD BEIGHLEY

Written the sixth day of November, 1824

In the name of God and men, I, Conrad Buechle, of North Huntingdon Township, in the County of Westmoreland, being in a weak state of body, but of sound mind and memory, and considering my advanced stage of life and the uncertainty of all human affairs, do think proper to make this my last will and testament in manner following:

I direct that my executors hereinafter named shall, as soon as may be after my decease, pay all my just debts, funeral expenses.

I will and bequeath to my daughter, Elizabeth, twenty dollars, to be paid as soon as it can be raised from my personal property, also one bedstead, bedding that she claims as her own, her spinning wheel, six pewter plates, six knives, six forks, six spoons, one cow, one heifer, two sheep and all linen and woolen and cloth and yarn not cut and made up, and the full use of the room that I have lately occupied until the plantation is sold, if she chooses to occupy it, and she is to be kept in firewood and all kinds of grain that she may need for her maintenance, and summer pasture and winter keeping for her cow, heifer and sheep until the place is sold and I further will direct my son, Peter, after my decease, shall pay and give to said daughter, Elizabeth, the sugar that he is allowed to give me during my life. I direct that my son Peter may be guardian and caretaker of my daughter Elizabeth and see that she gets all I have bequeathed to her, and if she should die without legal heirs, I direct that property she may die possessed of may be equally divided among her brothers and sisters or their heirs. Further I direct she may have the liberty of raising a pig or a hog as long as she lives on the place if she thinks proper to do so.

I give and bequeath to my grandson, Jacob Beighley, son of Henry, ten pounds as soon as it can be raised from my estate.

I bequeath to my granddaughter, Polly Millison, at the age of eighteen years the customary freedom dues in full of all services to me.

I also bequeath to Peggy, her sister, the same and all or the remainder of my personal property, I direct to be appraised and sold in the usual manner.

I also do will and direct that all my real estate consisting of the plantation that I live on and a small tract of land in Butler County may be sold as soon after my decease as my executors may think it most to the advantage

of the heirs generally, of which they are to be the judges, and whereas the land I own in Butler County is a mortgaged part of a place owned by me and my son, Peter, and it is thought that Peter's part is the best, I therefore direct that Peter shall pay the taxes on my part until sold and he is to have the clear land on my place for that purpose, and all the remainder of my estate, real, personal and mixed of every kind that is the proceeds thereof after the bequests already made paid, I direct to be equally divided among all my children that may be living at the time of my decease to their children to wit, John, Shussy, Henry, Jacob, Elizabeth, Peter, Catharine, George, Adam, Mary, Daniel, William.

(John, Henry, Daniel to be the executors of their father's will and estate.)

Lastly I do nominate and appoint my three sons, John, Henry, and Daniel to be executors to this, my last will and testament, giving and granting them or the survivors or survivor of them full power and authority to make a full and complete title for within mentioned plantation when sold. In witness whereof, I, the said Conrad Buechle (Beighley) have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty-third day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sealed and pronounced as and for his last will and testament in presence of James Irwin.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN
(*in German*)

Proven before me on the 6th day of November, 1824

ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Register

His complete records on file in the Library of the City of New York are as follows:

Conrad Beuchle arrived in America on the ship Halifax from Rotterdam, Captain Thomas Coatman. The passenger list consisted of inhabitants of Wurtemberg, Hesse, Franconia, and the Palatinate. Conrad qualified for allegiance on October 22, 1754. (Reference—New York Public Library—"Collections of Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants of Pennsylvania," Page 342.)

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 22, Page 29, Transcript of Taxables, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, 1773, Hempfield Township, lists Conrad Beighley, tax, two shillings.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 8, Page 33, Soldiers of the Revolution, Fourth Battalion, First Company of Northamp-

ton County Militia, lists Conrad Bechle, Fourth Class, Report of April, 1782.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 26, Page 397, Warranties of Land, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, lists Conrad Begley, one hundred and fifty acres, date of survey, February 10, 1786.

The following are the records of all of the arrivals:

Maria Barbara Beuchler—Ship, Bilander Thistle—Captain, George Hueston—From Rotterdam—Qualified October 28, 1738—Aged sixty years—Born 1678. Also Kattarina Barball Beuchler—Aged 10.

Ulrick Beuchler—Ship, Hope—Master, Daniel Reed—From Rotterdam—September 23, 1734 (Qualified)—Aged 29. Also Anna Maria Beuchler—Aged 33.

Mathew Beuchler—Brig, Pennsylvania, Merchant of London—Rotterdam—Master, John Stedman—September 18, 1733.

Conrad Beuchler—Ship, Halifax—Captain, Thomas Coatman—From Rotterdam—Qualified October 22, 1754.

Immigrants from Wurtemberg, Hesse, Franconia, and the Palatinate.

Leonard Beuchler—Ship, Hero—Captain, Ralph Forster—From Rotterdam—Qualified October 27, 1764.

In census of 1790 Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, John Beuchler and three children.

In New York Public Library—Pennsylvania Archives—Page 333—Fourth Class—First Company, Fourth Battalion, of the Revolutionary War—Conrad Beuchler, of Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

CONRAD BÜCHLE

According to the records, Conrad arrived in America on the ship Halifax, Captain Thomas Coatman, from Rotterdam. The passenger list consisted of inhabitants of Wurtemberg, Hesse, Franconia and the Palatinate. Conrad qualified for allegiance on October 22, 1754. (Reference: New York Public Library—"Foreigners in Pennsylvania.") He personally wrote his name, which appeared as Conrad Büchler. According to the family records, he was seventeen years old (1754) when he arrived in America. From the family

records we also find that he married a Margareta Wiles and the names of their children are given as follows:

<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Sons</i>	
Shussy	John	Peter
Elizabeth	Henry	Adam
Catherine	Daniel	George
Mary	Jacob	William

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 22, page 29—"Transcript of Taxables"—Bedford County—1773—Hempfield Township lists Conrad Beghley—Tax, two shillings.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 8, page 333—"Soldiers of the Revolution"—Fourth Battalion, First Company of Northampton County Militia, lists Conrad Bechle—Fourth Class, Report of April 23, 1782.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 26, page 397—"Warranties of Land"—Westmoreland County, lists Conrad Begley—one hundred and fifty acres. Date of survey—February 10, 1786.

MICHAEL BÜCHLE

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 22, page 77—"Transcript of Taxables"—Bedford County—1774—Brothers Valley Township, lists Michael Beckley—Tax, four shillings and seven pence.

Same volume, page 168—"Return of Property"—Same location, 1779, lists Michael Beeghley—six hundred acres, three horses and three cattle.

Same volume, page 312—"Return of Lands, etc."—Same location, 1784, lists Michael Beckley—one dwelling and eleven inhabitants.

CHRISTIAN BEGHELY

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 24, page 114—"Warranties of Land"—Bucks County—1733 to 1889, lists Christian Beghely—fifty acres—Date of survey, December 20, 1745.

JOHAN JACOB BEÜCHLER

According to the records Johan Jacob Beüchler arrived in America on the ship Hamilton, Commander Charles Smith, from

Rotterdam. The ship's list consisted of three hundred and two passengers. Johan qualified for allegiance on October 6, 1767. (Reference: New York Public Library—"Foreigners in Pennsylvania.") He personally wrote his name. (Reference: New York Public Library—"Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants in Pennsylvania"—page 380.)

BEÜCHLE FAMILY

John Buckle (son of Conrad, according to family records).

Locus: New York Public Library—"Pennsylvania Census 1790"—lists John Buckle as head of family as follows:

4 males over 16
1 male under 16
4 females

War Record: Revolution.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 4—"Soldiers of the Revolution," page 647, lists John Buckle, from Northampton County.

War of 1812

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume 10—"Expenditures of Pennsylvania on Account of the U. S. 1812-1814," page 95—Receipt Roll of Militia Company, Captain John Boston, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under order of Major General Mead for service January 12, 1814, to February 22, 1814, lists John Beighley, also Peter Beighley, his brother; both sons of Conrad. (Note: The changed spelling of the name is verified by the family records and has been carried down to the present time.)

JOHN BUCHLE

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 19, page 243—"Northampton County Proprietary Tax"—1786—Lehigh Township, lists John Bechly one cattle—Tax, one shilling and six pence.

Same volume, page 348—"Northampton County Federal Tax"—1788—Lehigh Township, lists John Bechley—Tax, two shillings and six pence.

Pennsylvania Census — 1790 — page 185 — Northumberland County, lists John Buchelue as head of family of 1 male over sixteen, two males under sixteen and five females.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 7, "Soldiers of the Revolution"—Associators and Militia—Northampton County—Fourth Company, Colonel John Sigfrid—Fourth Company, Captain William Kromer, lists John Beigele—Eighth Class. Report of May 14, 1778.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume 10, page 95—"Expenditures of Pennsylvania on Account of the U. S. 1812-1814"—Receipt Roll of Militia Company, Captain John Boston, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under order of Major General Mead for service January 12, 1814, to February 22, 1814, lists John Beighley.

HENRY BÜCHLE

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 8, page 288—"Soldiers of the Revolution"—Associators and Militia—Northampton County—1782—Third Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Nicklass Kerns, Seventh Company, Captain John Dater, lists Henery Beighley, Fifth Class.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 5, page 543—"Soldiers of the Revolution"—Associators and Militia—Chester County—Second Battalion, Colonel Thomas Bull, Captain Griffith's Company, lists Henry Beckley.

DANIEL BÜCHLE

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 26, page 42—"Warranties of Land"—Northampton County—1752 to 1886, lists Daniel Beeckly as follows:

400 acres—Date of Survey—Oct. 12, 1792.

400 acres—Date of Survey—Oct. 12, 1792.

400 acres—Date of Survey—Dec. 22, 1794.

On page 47—400 acres—Date of Survey—February 17, 1794.

PETER BÜCHLE

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume 10, page 95—"Expenditures of Pennsylvania on Account of the U. S., 1812-1814"—Receipt Roll of Militia Company, Captain John Boston, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under order of Major General Mead for service January 12, 1814, to February 22, 1814, lists Peter Beighley.

GEORGE BÜCHLE

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 5, Volume 8, page 837—"Soldiers of the Revolution"—Associators and Militia—"Return of the Sixth Company, Eighth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia," lists George Beighler—Sixth Class. Report of July 24, 1781.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 18, page 767—"Berks County Assessment of Taxes"—1785—Maxatany Township, lists George Belger—Tax, eight shillings and six pence.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 18, page 635—"Berks County Return and Assessment"—1784—Maxatany Township, lists George Bigler, Tailor—11 acres, one cattle and three sheep.

Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 26, page 47—"Warranties of Land"—Northampton County—1752 to 1886, lists George Beathly—400 acres. Date of survey, January 15, 1794.

The data I have compiled over a period of six years in search of these records would, in itself, fill a book without any other writing. I believe, therefore, the best way is to give the important facts along with the hardships in as few words as possible. Every relative should read the history of these people, from the start of the reformation down to their migration to this country. This history can be found in all the encyclopaedias, and I am sure it would be interesting reading. It will give you an idea of the religious persecution and the willingness of these people to sacrifice their lives for religious freedom. Compare these men with the men of today. The comparison would be interesting.

I can see Conrad leaving Northampton County to locate in Westmoreland. He carries his gun and blanket; the distance at least two hundred and fifty miles, through the wilderness full of hostile Indians, living on wild life, hiding somewhere at night, subject to all kinds of weather. Most of the time it was unsafe to light a fire. In choosing his farm, which was right in the wilderness covered with timber, Indians everywhere, what a feeling of freedom he must have had! He had found his place under the sun; he could be his own man; he could worship his God as he wished. In all my reading of these people I have always found that they were intensely religious. They were ready at any time to sacrifice their lives for their freedom. Hardship meant nothing to them. Judging from the old men I have known of the Beighley families, I feel sure that Conrad must have been a powerful man. Light hair, powerful breast and shoulders, with the penetrating blue eyes that were known in colonial history as knowing no fear. He was over six feet tall and quiet in his daily life. That, my friends, is the stock that we

of today came from, and let me say, that in all my research into the lives of these people, not one instance of law breaking or crime have I found against them.

What a task it must have been to clear his farm, build his cabin and live! As nearly as I can discover, all the children were born in Northampton County, except Elizabeth and possibly one or two others. John and Peter, the two oldest, were both in the War of 1812. John was also in the Revolutionary War and was married and lived in different places in the eastern part of the state. (Note his record for this information.)

Every cloud has its silver lining. These people had their hardships; they also had their fun and sport. Among a lot of these immigrants were people from England and Ireland, who also took up their homesteads in Northampton and surrounding places. A great many of them were lazy. Clearing the land and building their log cabins was not to their liking and what farming they did was between stumps. They soon grew tired of this, finding fault with the country and wanting to sell their holdings. Along came the German immigrants who were made of different clay and not afraid of work. They bought the English and Irish farmers out and were ridiculed for buying these stump farms. While the other farmers sat by the fire in winter, these German people were digging out stumps. In less than one year the laugh was the other way. The Germans were making good. Later they sold these farms and came West. It was their start on the stump farms that gave them capital to come West.

All kinds of sharp practices were used on these immigrants by the owners of the ships. In a great many cases they were charged as much as three hundred dollars for their delivery to this country. In a number of cases they were taken to Boston and held there before they were permitted to land at Philadelphia, their destination, and all their money was taken for the ship fare. The purpose of this system of abuse of these people was to land them penniless and force them to take the oath of allegiance to support the King of England in control of America, by threatening to return them to their own country. After they were landed, however, the King's officers found that every last one had had all the old world they wanted and were first, last and all the time for the new world.

One of the amusing things at this time was the fact that the King imposed a tax of twenty-four cents on the thirty thousand immigrants. When force was used to collect it, a revolution started over the tax and collection had to be given up. We of today are told our tax is one hundred and fifty dollars for each voter and still we do nothing but talk about it.

In the colonial times and up to the present the different families have been connected in life with the following counties: (Note the date of organization.)

Philadelphia	1682
Bucks	1682
Chester	1682
Northampton (taken from Bucks)	1752
Lehigh (taken from Northampton)	1812
Northumberland (taken from Lancaster)	1772
Somerset (part of Bedford)	1795
Westmoreland (part of Bedford)	1773

and in 1785 part of the purchase of 1784 was added

Cumberland (taken from Lancaster)	1750
Fayette (taken from Westmoreland)	1783
Dauphin (taken from Lancaster)	1785
York (taken from Lancaster)	1749
Berks (taken from Philadelphia, Bucks and Lancaster)	1752
Alleghany (part of Westmoreland and Washington)	1785
Bedford (part of Cumberland)	1781
Beaver (part of Alleghany and Washington)	1800
Butler (part of Alleghany)	1800
Mercer (part of Alleghany)	1800
Venango (part of Alleghany and Lycoming)	1800
Lawrence (part of Beaver and Mercer)	1849

This will give the reader an idea of the early colonial life and will show that our ancestors helped and were connected with this organization.

In 1790, the first census ever taken shows that we had 3,924,214 in the different states at that time. One hundred years later, the census of 1890, we have a population of 62,622,250. This makes an average yearly gain of 586,930. From 1890 to 1933 we have gained 59,377,750 or a total of over 122,000,000 people.

The slow growth in the colonial days is shown by the city of Easton.

The population of Easton in

1751 was 10	1770 was 350	1790 was 700
1760 was 150	1780 was 475	1800 was 1045

This indicates the continuous migration to the western part of the state.

The early churches are as follows: (In this section of New Jersey and Pennsylvania the dividing line had not been established.) (References—New

York Public Library Volume—"Church Records in New Jersey," by William Nelson, printed in 1904.)

Page 18—Statement that the Lebanon Reformed Church has records as follows:

Minutes, from 1769.

Baptisms, 1768 to date.

Members, 1817 to date.

Page 22—Statement that the New Germantown Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church has records as follows:

Minutes, 1749 and 1767 to date.

Other records and registers, 1767 to date.

Also, statement that the birth and baptism records of the Corporation of Zion in New Germantown, in West Jersey, as contributed by Benjamin Van D. Fisher, are to be found in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Records—Volumes 31-34.

Page 31—Reference to "Index of Marriages" in New Jersey Archives, Volume 22.

The Lebanon Reformed Dutch Church was opened in 1740. It was, originally, a German Reformed Church, but was changed to Dutch in 1812.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church at New Germantown was opened in 1745 or earlier. The records go back only to 1767.

The First Presbyterian Church of Fairmont, originally called The Fox Hill Church, was opened before 1746. This was at first a German Reformed Church with preaching by pastors of the Lutheran churches in the vicinity.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, of German Valley, Morris County, was opened about 1747. It united with the Zion Church at Germantown, Hunterdon County.

INDIAN WARS

As stated elsewhere we have not found much of importance about Conrad Beuchle or his place of residence, from the time he landed in America in 1754, or the reason he is not listed as a landowner until 1773. At this time he is listed as a landowner in Bedford County, Hempfeld Township, Pennsylvania. He is assessed a tax of two shillings at this listing. The fact that he lived there at that time is very doubtful.

The Indians, under the leadership of the great Pontiac chief, one of the greatest of all Indian chieftains, were uniting against the English. The Delaware Indians, all the Lake tribes, and all the tribes from Detroit to the Atlantic Ocean were included. It was one of the most horrible massacres of the white race the world has ever known. A white man named Simon Girty, an outlaw, acted as a spy for the Indians. He made his headquarters with the English and advised the Indians of the plans and movements of the white people. He was one of the most despicable human beings who ever lived. Through him thousands of women and children were butchered, taken prisoners or burned at the stake, especially the men.

I find at this time that the whites had a large block house called Fort Bedford in Bedford County, as a refuge against the Indians. They also had one, at Ligonier, in the same county. The fact that the people had to fight for their lives explains why Conrad Beighley returned to Northampton County, where he remained until 1786. At that time he is listed as owning one hundred and fifty acres (February 10, 1786) in Westmoreland County, where he lived for the balance of his life. My proof of this statement is the fact that he served in the Revolutionary War (Report of April 23, 1782) from Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and did not return to his farm in Westmoreland County until the end of the War. The following letters will explain the condition at this time:

New York, June 13, 1763

"We hear that on Monday last arrived an express from Pittsburg, advising that a party of Indians had murdered Colonel Clapham and all his family."

Fort Pitt, May 31

"There is most melancholy news here. The Indians have broken out in divers places, and have murdered Colonel C. and his family. An Indian has brought a war belt to Tusquerora, who says Detroit was invested and St.

Dusky cut off. All Levy's goods are stopped at Tusquerora by the Indians; and last night eight or ten men were killed at Beaver Creek. We hear of scalping every hour. Messrs. Cray and Allison's horses, twenty-five, loaded with skins, are all taken."

Fort Pitt, June 16

"We have destroyed the upper and lower towns, and by tomorrow night shall be in a good posture of defense. Every morning, an hour before day, the whole garrison are at their alarm posts. Ten days ago, they killed one, Patrick Dunn, and a man of Major Smallman's; also two other men. Captain Callender's people are all killed and the goods taken. There is no account of Mr. Welch, &c. Mr. Crawford is made prisoner, and his people all murdered. Our small posts, I am afraid, are gone."

Fort Bedford, June 8

"On Tuesday, one Smith was attacked by an Indian without arms, at Beaver Creek, who endeavored to put him under water; but Smith, proving too strong for him, put the Indian under water, and brought off a piece of his ear and left him."

Albany, June 16

"You must have heard of the many murders committed on the English, by different tribes of Indians at different places, which makes many fear the rupture is or will become general among the southern tribes. We have accounts, &c—Lieutenant Cuyler, with a party of Green's rangers, consisting of ninety-seven men, set out from Niagara, with provisions for Detroit. On the evening of the 4th, they went on shore to encamp, within fifty miles of Detroit. Cuyler sent his servant to gather greens and lad being gone too so long, a party was sent for him, who found him scalped. He put his men in the best position for a sudden attack. The Indians fell upon them and killed and took all but the Lieutenant and thirty of his men, who retreated back to Niagara, leaving near two hundred barrels of provision with the enemy."

Philadelphia, June 23

"By an express just now from Fort Pitt, we learn that the Indians are continually about that place; that out of one hundred and twenty traders

but two or three escaped, &c. It is now out of doubt it is a general insurrection among all the Indians."

Winchester (Va.), June 22

"Last night I reached this place. I have been at Fort Cumberland several days, but the Indians, having killed nine people there, made me think it prudent to remove from those parts, from which I suppose near five hundred families have run away within this week. It was a most melancholy sight to see such numbers of poor people, who had abandoned their settlement in such consternation and hurry, that they had scarcely anything with them but their children."

Carlisle, July 3

"Ligonier was attacked on the 23rd, by the savages, for a day and a night, but they were beat off; this we had from an Indian. We killed one of the scoundrels from the fort, who had trusted himself a little too near."

Philadelphia, July 27

"I returned home last night. * * * There has been a good deal said in the papers, but not more than is strictly true. Shippensburgh and Carlisle are now become our frontiers, none living at their plantations, but such as have had their houses stockaded. Upwards of two hundred women and children are now living in Fort Loudoun, a spot not more than one hundred feet square. I saw a letter from Colonel S., late of the Virginia regiment, to Colonel A., wherein he mentions that Great-Briar and Jackson's River are depopulated—upwards of three hundred persons killed or taken prisoners; that for one hundred miles in breadth and three hundred in length, not one family is to be found in their plantations, by which means there are near twenty thousand people left destitute of their habitations. The seven hundred men voted by the assembly recruit but very slowly, &c."

Goshen, N. Y., August 5

"Last week the following accident happened in this place. Several men having been out upon the hills hunting for deer, in their return they met with a flock of partridges, at which four guns were discharged, three of them pretty quick after each other. This being an uncommon accident in the place, was mistaken by some of the inhabitants of the Wall-Kill for firing of

Indians. Immediately alarm-guns were fired and spread over the whole place, which produced an amazing panic and confusion among the people, near five hundred families. Some for haste cut the harnesses of their horses from their ploughs and carts, and rode off with what they were most concerned to preserve. Others, who had no vessel to cross the river, plunged through, carrying their wives and children on their backs. Some, we have already heard, proceeded as far as New England, spreading the alarm as they went, and how far they may go is uncertain."

Bethlehem (Penna.), Oct. 9

"I cannot describe the deplorable condition this poor country is in. Most of the inhabitants of Allen's Town and other places are fled from their habitations. I cannot ascertain the number killed, but think it exceeds twenty. The people of Nazareth and the other places belonging to the (United) Brethren, have put themselves in the best posture of defense they can; they keep a strong watch every night and hope, by the blessing of God, if they are attacked, to make a stand."

THE GERMAN NATION

The German nation has been harshly criticized since the beginning of the World War. This has been done because of several things. The first is that the war was purely a commercial war. Germany was so much further advanced in education, music, science, chemistry, engineering, medicine and all other arts and works that tend to make the nation greater than any of the other nations. The training given their workmen was not only of the best, but the workman had to be perfect in his work. The result was a higher class of manufactured articles. Their machinery led the world in efficiency, causing a hatred and jealousy by other European countries that nothing but war could stop. To make matters worse the Kaiser claimed to an allegiance with God and the domination of the world by the German people. They had reached the place in their education where they were ready to start on the civilization part for the German people. The definition of the word education is the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties. They felt they had reached that perfection and I believe there is no question of the fact. In civilization we have the following meaning: Culture and Refinement. They were well along in the line of Culture, but their continued boast that the rest of the world lacked the required education to even start the Culture part of civilization only added fuel to the flame already started. People I have talked to, who have been there, say that the Germans are the politest people on earth.

While writing this I am thinking what the German nation would be today if this civilization had gone on. There is no question in my mind that it would have started the whole world on the road to a better life. It would have been the end of war and poverty. The responsibility of this failure rests on the Kaiser and him alone. His boast of himself and God was too much for the other nations to stand. As to propaganda, Germany is only an amateur when compared with France and England. Let me say right here that we had about as much trouble with England as we had with Germany during the war. Further, England has this country filled with books of all kinds, where you can read between the lines of her desire to have some of her actions during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars removed from our school histories. It is time for the American people to say no to that. We have not given Germany credit for her work on our behalf in these two wars. She always has been loyal to the United States.

On the other hand, France is in the same boat in thinking we should forgive her for her war debts to us. She does not appear to realize that the American people are burdened with Income Tax payments on this money

loaned to her through the sale of Liberty Bonds to help her overcome a nation always loyal to us, but the fact remains that these bonds will have to be paid by the American people. Washington was right when he said, "Have no entangling alliances with foreign nations." We did not heed that advice and we got stung badly. Give me Germany today, with all her faults, because both England and France have betrayed us and broken their agreement. To my mind they are in the same boat with the Kaiser, only worse. They have repudiated their debts to us, which they solemnly promised to pay, and a promise to pay borrowed money to another nation, then violated, is a matter the American people should not accept, but demand these promises be kept to the letter to relieve our people of the income tax burden for their debts. The French people keep reminding us of the work of Lafayette in the Revolution, but forget the treatment of George Washington in 1753 when the French general would have murdered him if he had not had the protection of the Indians, when he was on a peaceful mission for Governor George Dinwiddie of Virginia.

I believe that in the writing of this biography, it would not be complete unless the entire life of the German people is explained here for the enlightenment of the reader because of the tremendous amount of research work required to get the facts. In my six years of this work I have traced the old world from the Euphrates to China and all Europe. I find that these people are mentioned in the Bible. After the crucifixion of Christ, sixty thousand Germans joined in the crusade to restore Jerusalem as it was in the time of Christ. After all kinds of suffering and the loss of over two hundred thousand men, they finally arrived at Jerusalem, the German soldiers were the first over the wall.

The city of Babylon is rated as having the first civilization on earth, but wrong doing and mismanagement broke it up. Even today the hanging walls of Babylon are the wonder of the world. This wall is eighty-seven feet thick at the base, three hundred fifty feet high and has twenty-five solid brass gates besides its watch towers. It is built of brick and is sixty miles in circumference.

The next civilization we find was claimed by the old Roman government. It consisted of more murders and wrong doing than any government on earth before or since, and became so corrupt that the people were compelled to destroy it.

Outside of the teachings of Jesus, in my search for a civilization, if there was one on earth, I finally found one in Southern Central Asia. I found it listed four thousand years before the Christian Era and it was used for hundreds of years by four tribes of people. They were the Angles, Teutons,

Franks and Saxons, and they were called Young Ones or Germans. Those tribes lived a beautiful life. There were no rich or poor, want or poverty; they were uneducated, worshipping the sun, moon and stars as the best they knew, living the same life the Savior taught in Palestine. In writing this I wonder if there will ever be a nation on earth that will reach the perfection in life as practiced by these people until they migrated to western Europe and learned the civilization of graft, wrong doing and mismanagement as practiced by the old Roman government.

Germany occupies the greater part of Northern Central Europe. Among the Germans themselves their country is known as Dutchland; to the French nation as Alemange and to the Latin countries as Germania. It consists of two grand divisions. The North or Protestant is composed of the Teutonic tribes. South Germany, known as the Swabian district, is composed of Angles, Franks and Saxons and the religion is about equally divided between Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Dutch Reformed of the Calvinistic Doctrine. The language is called Low German, while that used in the northern section is pure German.

The German nation of today is going through a revolution customary in all nations when governments become corrupt and unsuitable. The majority of governments today are of the old ox-cart variety and have not kept pace with education. They are controlled by different political factions and the majority of them are corrupt. The whole world is going through the worst depression ever known, besides a revolution in government. These things must come whenever people or nations advance in education and science, besides mechanical arts. Constitutional governments must advance and keep abreast for the protection of the people. Mismanagement and wrong doing by political parties must be prohibited if nations want to live. I am a firm believer in the old saying that only good will remain.

The German nation of today is receiving the condemnation of the world because of the fact that only part of the facts are told. There is only one way to find fault with Germany of today and that is to tell it all or not to say anything. I will try to tell the whole story, but before I do so, I want to say personally that I believe all nations should mind their own business. Let the different people work out their own salvation. When people do wrong against other people, they have no one but themselves to blame.

Several hundred years after the German nation was started the Jews started to settle there. The old men of Germany did not want them to settle there. After quite a lot of trouble the young men of Germany said, "Let them settle here. We are not afraid of them."

The old men said, "All right. The responsibility is yours, but we warn you that the time will come when the Jews will own Germany."

That time arrived at the end of the world war, when the German people found that the Jew made millions and bought everything in sight while they were fighting for the fatherland. The Jew has no country. He will go to war only when compelled to do so. This is because of the fact that his brothers in blood are located in every country on earth.

God gave the Jewish race the land of Canaan, the garden spot of the world. They did not hold it. He also gave them power to subdue all peoples who inhabited the land at that time. Moses said they were a stiff-necked people. He asked God to relieve him of leadership because they continually violated their promises and he could do nothing with them.

The Jew has always lived from the labor of others. He takes no part in government. On the other hand, the race have always been a trading people. They have been taught for centuries, as the chosen people of God. The higher class of American Jews of today are well educated, good citizens and in the merchant trade they have an exceptional ability as organizers and the successful management of trade. They control more wealth than any other nationality of people on earth and, having no nation, they receive a lot of abuse that they are not entitled to. On the other hand, if our government as well as all others would take a few lessons in management from the Jews, things might be different as it is today.

We should keep hands off and let Germany work out her own salvation. They have a population of over sixty million people and they should have what they want in the way of government.

GRANDFATHER BEIGHLEY

One hundred and ninety-seven years ago a child was born in Stuttgart in the state of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was named Conrad Beuchler. At the age of seventeen he migrated to the United States. One hundred and fifty-nine years ago a son was born to this man. He was named George. One hundred and twenty-one years ago George had a son and his name was Michael Beighley. Ninety-eight years ago, George Beighley gave to his son, Michael, fifty acres of land, covered completely with timber. In the year of 1836 Michael Beighley married Catherine Shaner, of Muddy Creek Township. She was a lovely girl, fine of form, fair as a lily, white flesh, rosy lips and cheeks, eyes like the blue sky and hair of very light chestnut with a blonde tint. She had a wonderful personality and was always smiling.

Michael Beighley was over six feet tall, big and strong, with light gray eyes and dark hair; a quiet man with the average personality. I see this young couple leaving Michael's home in the morning, the sun shining. Michael carries an ax on his shoulder and in the other hand, a gun; Catherine at his side carries a basket. This basket is woven of willow sprouts and contains some bread and butter and a few ginger cakes. Wild game provides their meat. I see them walking up the hill. They are on their way to locate their home. A short distance on their land they find a good spring of water, but the formation and lay of the land is not suitable for the house. A little further on another spring is found, but it, too, is not suitable for the house. A short distance further they come to a fine location and it is chosen for their home. I can see them planning the log cabin, a place for the pig pen, chickens, corn crib and the barn. The land is covered with large timber and all this has to be cleared before the building can be started. I can hear the crash of the first tree and see the happy smile of the beautiful girl.

My friends, our reunion started that day, ninety-eight years ago. I want to ask every man and woman, boy and girl, to promise today that they will see that those who come after them will give one day every year to a meeting together in memory of these people.

Michael Beighley, as stated elsewhere, received fifty acres from George Beighley, his father. Whether this was a gift or a sale to him, I do not know, but I do know it was all woods and heavy timber and the land had to be cleared for his home and to provide the logs for the building of the house and barn. The logs for the house were hewn on two sides, hipped and saddled at the corners with a wooden pin to keep them in place. The space between the logs was filled with split pieces of wood placed in the center,

driven in tight and filled with a plaster made of lime, cut rye straw and a paste of yellow clay. This was plastered over the chinks and filled to within an inch of the outside of the logs. Having been a builder all my life, this plaster has given me more thought than anything in that line. This mixture withstood the weather perfectly for seventy-five years. Rain and snow did not appear to have any effect on it. The old log homestead had one window and an outside door in the kitchen, two windows in the living room and two in what they called the front room. These windows were about twenty-eight inches wide and four feet high. The upstairs was just high enough at the eaves to place a bed at the wall and about seven feet high in the center. It contained four beds and one small window about two feet square in the gable end. At this gable was the old-fashioned stone chimney. This was built on the outside and opened into the kitchen. The fireplace was about five feet wide and almost three feet deep. It had an iron post on one end with a strong bracket to swing in and out. This had hooks on the brace so that several kettles could be used at the same time for cooking. Coffee and tea pots were placed on the hot coals. In buckwheat cake season the griddle was nearly three feet long and about ten inches wide. Each cake was the size of a plate. In those days they were more interested in utility than in style. The kitchen had a large dish cupboard and in the corner a large stone sink; the first one I ever saw. Grandfather made it out of a large sandstone rock and it must have taken some time to dig it out. It had a hole drilled through where the side and bottoms met and a tin pipe from there through the house wall to drain out. It was a perfect piece of work and saved a lot of toil in the kitchen. There was a cellar under about two-thirds of the house. You had to stoop when you went in, but it was full and running over every winter with all kinds of jellies, preserves, canned goods, potatoes and apples. No matter how cold the winter, nothing ever froze there. There was more pleasure, comfort and health in that old log cabin than any home I have ever known. Grandfather's life of ninety-one years is proof of this statement. He could be satisfied only in this old home. He paid me a visit one time three or four years before he died. I had just moved in a new house I built for myself, which had a very nice bathroom. I took him upstairs to show it to him, and he would not set foot inside of it. He was amazed and could not get things like that through his mind. He finally said, "By hanged! When people get too lazy to go outside, it is time to do something else." It is no wonder he felt like this, when his own bathroom was at the back of the garden, built of rough boards with cracks you could stick your fingers through. It was about two hundred feet from the house, faced the pig pen and had no door. Of course, the reader must realize that night shirts and

pajamas had not arrived at that time, and as loafing had not become popular either, you could depend upon a quick return from these excursions.

In front of the house was the meat and bake house. Half of this building housed the meat for the year; the other half was open and contained a bake oven. Grandmother was unequalled as a bread maker, and the bread, made from flour ground between stones and eaten with good butter and honey, was fit for a king. Before there was enough cleared ground Grandfather always kept from six to eight pigs. In the fall they were turned to the woods and were fattened on all kinds of nuts, especially acorns. Butchering day was one of the great days in the year. Grandfather would be up at three in the morning, getting the water hot. As soon as it was light, the team was hitched to the sled, the men with their guns went to the woods, hunted up the hogs, shot two, brought them in, dressed them and repeated this performance until finished. I have known him to kill eight large ones besides a yearling beef, which he raised for the purpose. The hind quarters of the latter were used for dried beef.

I remember that one season Grandfather had ninety-six hives of bees, and when swarming time came there was some fun. Grandfather had the advantage of the rest for they would not sting him. However, he had a net suit for the one to wear who went up the tree for the swarm. I have always remembered that suit for I have never seen anything quite like it, except perhaps a deep sea diver's suit. The keeping of bees served to provide the table with the best of all foods. The carrying of pollen from one fruit blossom to another, by these bees, gave the greatest production of fruit I have ever seen. Trees were so laden down with fruit that all large limbs had to have supports to keep them from breaking. God told the Jews he would lead them to a land of milk and honey. Grandfather had both of these in abundance and I believe there was more nourishment and health in these two foods than in any other. I further believe they were the cause of the good health that always prevailed in this house.

When Grandfather first built the house, wild game was plentiful and furnished the large part of the living. Bears were still quite numerous and small animals, such as pigs and sheep, had to be securely housed to keep the bears from stealing them. Close to the house he built a pig pen of heavy logs. The roof also was built of logs and covered with large stones to keep the bears from getting at the pigs. Grandmother told me that one time when her daughter, Susan, was a very small baby, the weather was very warm, which made Susan restless. While Grandmother was trying to quiet the baby, a very large bear paid them a visit, attracted by the pigs. As he was unable to get the pigs, he got up on the roof and was rolling the stones off.

Grandmother became very angry and getting the gun, she went out on the porch. When the bear saw her he got up on his hind legs and started to growl. She shot him and he went backwards off the roof and ran away.

The house at this time did not have the chinks between the logs filled and was quite open. One time something fell on the bed right beside the baby. Grandmother got up, lit the candle and there lay a black snake almost seven feet long. He had crawled up on the logs during the day, fallen asleep and dropped into the house. I said to her, "What did you do? Were you scared?"

She laughed and said, "Why, what would I have to be scared about? I just went out to the kitchen, got a chunk of wood, killed him and threw him out. Why, that was nothing!"

A short time ago a snake was found in a yard in the upper part of Manhattan, New York. People ran for their homes, called the Police Department and a squad of policemen came on the run. They had their guns out ready to kill the snake, when they discovered it was dead. What a laugh Grandmother would have had at this.

This and other incidents are the reason for this biography. I want these things on record to show the real pioneer woman, who knew no fear; doing her part and living alone. At this time Grandfather worked over on Camp Run on a saw mill and was only home over Sundays.

Grandfather's barn was built of logs, as was the house, except that the outside and inside of the logs were not hewn. It consisted of two hay mows, a barn floor and a shed for wagon storage. On one side the end was open and the other side was the granary. The door to the granary had a secret lock. This lock consisted of a one by three inch piece at least twenty-four feet long. It went through two wood keepers on the inside of the door and a mortice in the post for the end to rest in and make the door secure. This piece ran through between the logs with the end in the cow stable, where you had to go to pull it out of the door before you could get in. The doors to the horse barn and the cow stable were of pioneer construction. They were of heavy one-inch boards and the battens were one and one-half inches by three inches. The boards were fastened to the battens with wooden pins. The hinges were of a strap design and made of white hickory. There was a sliding bolt latch with a hickory spring to close the doors. These hinges lasted over seventy years and were always in order. No hardware of today would last that long. The mangers were of round poles fastened with wooden pins. They, too, lasted the life of the building.

When I was about twenty years old and visited my Grandmother and Grandfather, I used to put on an old pair of overalls and examine the old

pioneer implements in the lofts. Nothing I have ever done was so interesting. Even the teeth of the wooden cultivators were white hickory. The plow was gum or dogwood and it was a straight piece with a fork to go in the ground. It had a piece of iron to protect the wood. Handles were fastened to it to guide. The harrow was V shaped with white hickory teeth. His land roller was a piece of log about eight feet long and about twenty inches in diameter. It did the work to perfection but was difficult to turn. The hay was all cut with the scythe and raked by hand. All the grain was cut with the cradle, bound by hand and twelve sheaves put in a shock to dry. I was quite a small boy when the old Buckeye Mowing Machine first came out. Grandfather bought the first one in the neighborhood. This was a great sight and all the neighbors were there to see it work. It almost scared the horses to death at first, but they soon got used to it. As soon as the buckwheat was cut, it was threshed out with the flail. This instrument had a handle about six feet long with a notch cut on the top. To this was tied a round piece about one and one-half inches in diameter and about three feet long. Rawhide was used to tie the flail to the handle when threshing. The grain was spread out about eighteen inches thick on the barn floor. Grandfather's two horses followed one another around the outside and he used the flail in the center. A stop was made and the straw turned over, tramped and flailed until the grain was all threshed out. After the corn was husked and cribbed, the oats, wheat, and rye were threshed the same way.

Living in those times was all work, a far cry from the system of today. It was not long after steel and iron came that they devised what they called a chaff piler. This machine was about four feet long and built like a box. It had a shaft with a belt spool on the end and was about ten inches in diameter. The shaft was a piece of a dead tree and rows of spikes were driven in until they protruded about two and one-half inches. A belt ran from this shaft to a jack outside of the barn. This jack was connected by a tumbling shaft to gears on the jack and the horse power. Four horses were hitched to the horse power and it did not take long to thresh the grain, as there was always plenty of help from neighbors. Two or three men were required back of the machine to shake the grain out of the straw and fork it away. The next procedure was to run the grain through the fanning mill to take out the chaff. The fan mill was turned by hand. Grandfather's grain sack was made of linen or flax grown on the farm and held three bushels of wheat when full, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. When we boys were grown up and visited there, we used to go to the barn, fill one of the sacks with wheat, take it to the barn floor, get the half bushel, stand in it and see who could put the sack on his shoulder. Once in a while some of

us would be successful, but mostly there would be a spill and man and wheat would land on the floor with the hundred and eighty pounds of wheat on top. It was anything but pleasant, of course, but everyone had a good laugh over it. Sports in those days were mostly of this type, all requiring skill and strength. I have known several men in my boyhood days who had almost unbelievable strength. These men could catch a barrel of cider of fifty gallons by the chimes and throw it into the wagon bed. The cider, without the barrel, weighed four hundred pounds. These were the men to whom it was best to be polite, unless you wanted to get spanked.

For all their hardships they had their fun. My father told me of a neighbor who was not very well liked. The boys of the neighborhood decided to hallowe'en him. They went to his house at midnight, took his two-year-old bull and put him in the hay mow. Almost all the same crowd was called the next day to help get him out. They put a lot of hay on the barn floor and rolled him out of the mow on to the hay.

To the reader of these lines, I want to say that they are not written in a spirit of braggadocio, but for a comparison of the old days with the times you are now living in.

The flax and wool to clothe the family were grown on the farm and woven into cloth by hand. I well remember when Grandfather killed his beef in the fall. The hide was taken to the tannery and the ones he had taken the year before brought back tanned for the footwear for the family during the coming year. At that time it took a year for this work, while today the work is completed and the shoes ready to wear in less than sixty days. The family always walked to church every Sunday, and in summer the boys and girls would carry their shoes till they were near the church, then put them on. Coming home the same rule applied. Children did not wear shoes until almost the first of December as every cent had to be saved. The women wore hoop skirts and bustles, and at parties the girls sat with their feet close together like statues. They generally wore five and six skirts beneath their dresses. They did not have any hugging matches set to music as we have today, as the hoop skirts prohibited them. Knees were away up town then.

As I write this and think over the changes of time and habits of the people, I can see that only the people have changed. Domestic animals are still the same. In coming home on the street car one evening, which was full of women, I noticed they all had their legs crossed, feet sticking out in the aisle and legs and knees exposed. As they made no effort to remove the obstructions, I had to dodge around to get through. This is their right and

I believe the dress of today is not only sensible, but healthful. I am sure is better than the old way, when they were bound up like Egyptian mummies.

I believe that Grandfather Beighley lived his life more nearly as God intended than any man I ever knew. He had no debts and he did not try to take advantage of his fellow men. He was strictly honest in all things. A thing was either right or wrong. If it was wrong that ended the matter. He lived his life by the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." A life of this kind, when mortality ends, ensures a safe entry to eternity and eternal life. What a difference in the life we live today! Scheming to get something for nothing, living without work and gambling on the labors of others. There are vast differences of opinions in the way we live today. If a man can skin someone and stay within the law, he calls himself a law abiding citizen. The racketeer, thug, kidnapper and murderer think they have a right to follow their chosen profession. When the law steps in, along comes the shyster lawyer claiming the constitutional rights for his client and the law breaker gets more rope than the prosecution. I have never understood the Constitution in that light, and I know it was written for the law abiding citizen and not for the protection of criminals.

I believe every relative will agree with me in the statement that I have never known a home where such an abundance of food was on hand, which was there to eat. A far cry from the times of today, when millions are out of work, suffering untold hardships; children undernourished, learning a hatred of this mismanaged government.

Thirty-five years ago we had open immigration and we received the scum of the earth. Foreign countries sent their law breakers over here. I have worked thousands of them, who all carried the murderous dirk. They were uneducated, neither reading or writing. The children of these people are raised in cellars, houses unfit for human habitation, shunned by all decent people. As a result we have the bootlegger and murderer; besides, there is not a crime known to the human mind that is not followed by this bunch of criminals. We put up with it because we haven't the guts to stop it. A man asked me not long ago the worst thing I had to contend with in my life's work. My answer was, "Graft, politics, and patriotism." This combination mixed together is the platform of all dishonesty and wrong doing.

Some time ago a highly educated man, in a talk concerning my work, said to me, "Do you believe in Hell?"

"Sure," I answered.

"Do you think there is such a place?"

"I know it. There is no question about that in my mind."

"How do you know it?"

"I know it because I have been there half of my life. If you ask me of a Hell in after life, my answer is no. Personally, I believe the church will not only grow in the future, but the understanding of religion and education will not conflict with one another. The growth of men's minds will bring them back to the creation and a future life. I believe the Bible from Genesis to Revelation. It has been the Savior of the world and (it was written as men saw it in that day) the hope and proof of a future life. Surely no one could expect to understand every sentence as we understand things today. Men by the thousands are spending their lives trying to unravel the secrets of creation and life. If science should discover this secret, what will the end be? In the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research at Princeton, New Jersey, they have had a chicken heart for nearly twenty years. Now, in some sort of solution, it is still living and pulsating, but they have not found that which we call life. Science in the last few years has, through the talking machine, radio and aeroplane, learned a number of facts. The most important is that creation is mathematically perfect. We have learned that there is a ceiling over us that no life or anything else made by man can break through, where the atmosphere is so cold that no machine will ever function and where the air does not contain anything to sustain life. If life were exposed there it would last but a moment. In the last twenty years I have spent almost all my spare moments trying to better understand this question of life and the future. I have no use for the man who lets the other fellow tell him. I not only want the truth, but what is more important, the proof. No man can have faith and be satisfied with it, if he does not know the proof. I am sure that once through this ceiling, that barrier which man in this life cannot master, will be found a glorious world of sunshine where sorrow and poverty are unknown—the future dwelling place for the human race of the earth. You ask me what life is. Nothing could be simpler to me. If you ask me how it starts in the birth of all creatures, that is also plain. When you look at the sky you see what I call the ether, that is teeming with life. This atmospheric pressure forces the life in all the new born. Proof of this fact is the quick death of anything born when not developed to receive life. This life also gives us what we know as our personalities. No one has ever known two personalities alike. If you want my proof of this, simply look at anyone in death. The shape of the face is there, but the personality, the life, is gone. When the child receives this life, it is very delicate. The personality is undeveloped. It is given the child to grow and mature and it follows life at the death, ready for the home I have already described. It makes no difference

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

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what you look at; trees, vegetables or animals, the life or personality is there. If the life has been destroyed, the personality is lost and we see only death."

I do not want the reader to think I am preaching a sermon, but nothing has given me more thought. I have read the Bible through a number of times and found it a great help in solving this promise of the future life and the beginning and ending of earthly life. However, it was not satisfying. I had to prove it. I have done so to my own satisfaction. It is plain to me and I hope it will increase the faith of all who read this.

As already stated, this biography is for a comparison, for those of the future, of pioneer life and what our life and its improvements are today. I will try to describe them, starting at the necessities of life first.

In the old times there was a flour and feed mill every five or six miles. Farmers took the wheat there and it was ground by what was known as the old Bur mill, two large granite circular blocks of stone revolving against the other. The farmer gave one bushel out of every ten to pay for the milling. He received in return his flour, bran and shorts; the flour for his household and the bran and shorts for his stock. Today the wheat is shipped hundreds of miles to large flour mills, a half dozen different breakfast foods are taken out, flour is made from the balance and shipped back to us. There are two freights to be paid for besides the salesman expense. Livestock is treated the same way; the farmer not only paying more per pound for his fertilizer than he receives for the animal. The statement has been made a number of times, that the large packers get everything from the hog but the squeal.

Farm machinery, as well as all other manufacturing machinery, has taken the place of labor. The whole country has gone machinery mad and has no thought of the people who are replaced and their purchasing power taken away. The result is the worst depression in business the world has ever known. Thousands of bank failures, millions of men gone bankrupt, all because of wrong doing and mismanagement.

The new things developed in the last few years:

The automobile industry has grown to a place where more men are employed, I believe, than any other industry. But the greatest development the world has ever known is in the realm of electricity. It furnishes all kinds of powers; electric light, telegraph, telephone and the greatest of all, the radio, the almost unbelievable feat of hearing the human voice thousands of miles away.

In all walks of life our ability to control our progress has been a failure. We have been able to grow, but only to our sorrow, and to lose what we

have earned. I have studied every political government on earth down to our own. I have not found one successful one. A government can only last so long and then go bankrupt, ending in revolution. Our own government reached the top a number of years ago. It has served its purposes. We must have a change to one suitable to our needs. Until we do so we need expect no permanent relief. Our education has also run out. We send boys to college today, let them all study one branch of learning and everyone will come out with different ideas. There is something wrong with this kind of learning and it should have a good housecleaning. We are a nation of individual ideas. Our depression is blamed on a great many things, but the real truth, as I see it, is that we have gone too fast. We did not have the training and education to control our prosperity and the results are that we are suffering now and will continue to suffer until education catches up and different business systems are used. Some of our great political speakers frequently tell us of our civilization. I often wonder where they see it. The meaning of education is a systematic training of our moral and intellectual faculties. In civilization we have but two words: Culture and Refinement. We have a long way to go before we can start on civilization. The tiger is a vicious brute, but is kind to its young. What more are we today?

CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTRY AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE

Things I Remember Sixty-six Years Ago

I remember well when all the houses and barns, also most of the out-buildings and corn cribs, from Harmony to Portersville, were built of logs. It was a wonderful sight. If a moving picture of these homes and people had been taken at that time, it would be worth a fortune. The gardens, flowers, and the happiness of the people made the homes beautiful.

As late as 1877 my mother bought ten acres on the opposite corner of our present picnic grounds, and both the house and barn were of log. All the buildings of the Sunny property, adjoining the Rice place, Stein's, Cooney's, also Grandfather's house, were of log construction. Besides these, the other side clear to Yellow Creek and beyond were of the same construction.

Along in the seventies quite a few of the people covered their homes with siding. It gave them a neatness that was much admired and was of a style similar to our so-called modernistic construction of today. However, no construction I have ever known can compare with these homes for beauty and comfort, especially in winter weather. These homes, reproduced today, would be a sight that would bring people hundreds of miles to see.

These people were all busy improving their land and I well remember that it took years to get out the large stumps, some of them five feet across, which covered field after field. Grandfather had high stump fences around his fields. Everywhere people kept busy. What they had to sell was collected by what they called the peddler. He usually made two trips a week to Pittsburgh, and, as the distance was fifty miles, it required the peddler to keep another team so that the horses could be changed and the trip made in one day and night. This peddler took all the butter, eggs, cheese, honey, sheep, calves, hogs and cattle. The stock was driven through, one trip each week, so it arrived in Pittsburgh for the Monday morning market. These stock droves were always large and the animals in prime condition.

The people at that time were fighting politically even more than they are today. Our neighborhood had the two major parties and the political turn-outs would make us look like pikers today. In 1869, in the Grant campaign, we had one of the largest political turn-outs I have ever seen. Everyone was out and a parade formed about two miles above Middle Lancaster and went from there to Harmony and Zelienople. The wagons were made in shapes required for the different trades. The first wagon had the

King. He was dressed in knickers in the old colonial style and his place was in the front part of the float. In the rear sat the Queen, dressed in white. The float was decorated with flowers and evergreens and was very beautiful. The people did their yelling for Grant. The rest of this parade consisted of two carpenters working at the bench, blacksmith, wagon makers, plasterer, stone mason, painter, two men flailing out grain, two young ladies milking a cow and making butter, two others running the spinning wheel, two old ladies quilting, two making clothes for the family, and a shoemaker came last. All these floats, representing the different occupations, were beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. It certainly was a gala day. I have never known such excitement as was caused by the passing of this parade.

This neighborhood was always noted for its hospitality. There was no Blue Book or the Four Hundred, as we have today. Everyone belonged to the only society they had. The man who was crooked did not have many friends. They were not only religious, but they lived up to it. If a neighbor was ill, it made no difference, for his neighbors banded together and planted his crop. They used the kind of civilization taught by the Savior. Lives of that kind always make people happy.

Marriages were gala affairs. The ceremony was always performed at the bride or groom's home in the afternoon with the relatives and close friends. The night belonged to the neighborhood and very shortly after dark they arrived. They had everything you could think of to make a noise. They were always treated to a supper fit for a king. The bride and groom had their bodyguard standing at their door to protect them and no one got a glimpse of them.

They had a number of yearly sports, some of which the whole neighborhood took part in. One was the shooting match for turkeys. It was ten cents a shot—ten shots or \$1.00 for each turkey. The closest to the mark won. These matches were very popular. Another was the yearly fox hunt. This was a neighborhood affair because Mr. Fox did not have a very good reputation. The men formed a circle of close to five miles in diameter. They had the old-fashioned shingle with a pinion wheel, which when turned made enough noise to awaken the dead. They kept turning this chaser and closing in. Some large field was always selected for the finish and kept surrounded by men and boys to keep the foxes in the field. The dogs finished the day for Mr. Fox. A third sport was the game hunt. All the men met in town early in the morning and two captains were chosen. Each captain chose a man in turn until both sides were complete. Each kind of game had a given number of points. The side with the most points was the winner and the loser had to pay for the supper at the hotel. The experiences of the hunt told

by some of the hunters had all the fish stories I have ever heard beaten a long way. Some of the shots were beyond your imagination. Another popular sport was the coon hunt, which was not a neighborhood affair. Parties of three or four went alone. Almost everyone had a good coon dog. These hunts were made when the corn was in the milk and coons were always caught close to the corn fields. When a coon was treed, someone would climb the tree and shake him off, then it was up to the dogs. A coon can fight better on his back than any other way and the dogs generally got a house warming before the fight was over. Then someone was sent to the farmer's house, who owned the corn field; he got up, brought a large kettle, butter and salt and they had a corn roast fit for a king. Can you imagine what would happen to coon hunters today if they followed this custom? I am very sure someone would be in jail the next morning. Which custom would you rather have? The coon hunter and his neighbor or the one we have today, when the owner would drive you out with a shot gun? Of course, we must remember these were all farmers and neighbors, and it would not work today, when everything is stolen along the highways; fruit, poultry, and flowers.

The point I want to make is—do we live better today? These people had an abundance of food and their clothes, while coarse, were warm. Men today do not know, when they go to bed at night, whether or not they will have a job tomorrow. They live from hand to mouth. What good are all our improvements? They have to be paid for either by ownership or rent. Give me the old colonial days when food want was unknown and every man was loved by his neighbor. I have lived for two years at a time in an apartment house with over one hundred families and never gotten acquainted with a single one. You say you would not live in the country because it is too lonesome. Try a New York City apartment house for comparison.

AGRICULTURE

In the early days these people had no help in direction of their labor or daily lives, but depended on their own ability to see them through. They were pioneers in the construction of the log cabins for their homes in the Fatherland as early as four thousand years before the Christian era. They were the first of all races of people to build the log cabin for their home. At this time other races were living in tents and places where they could find protection; moving from one place to another, but these German tribes followed farming and war.

Education in Agriculture was unknown at that time. It was a matter of experience that helped to make them a race of people superior to all other races of that time. They knew nothing of proteins, vitamins, potash, phosphoric acids, the kind of chemicals we use today, but they learned that the rainbow and the moon, outside of the sun, were the factors that controlled all vegetation and a lot of other things in their daily lives. They learned that all root crops should be planted in the dark of the moon and that all crops maturing above ground should be planted in the light of the moon. The meaning of the two is that the plants grow down in the dark of the moon and they grow up in the light of the moon. They used the same rule in the building of their homes. Roofs were laid in the dark of the moon so that the shingles would not curl up, but stay down flat. Fence building was always done in the light of the moon so they would stay up. The writer can testify to the soundness of this custom in a lifetime of building, observation and effect.

We often hear the remark that a certain thing has all the colors of the rainbow. Few people realize the effect that the rainbow has on our daily lives. When we plant anything it grows green first, because it is not strong enough to absorb any other color, but as it grows stronger it takes on the other colors that it requires for its development and ripening. Compare these colors with all kinds of fruit, grain and vegetables. God created a wonderful world in what we call daylight. If we analyze the light we will find all the rainbow colors. When we want to create this light, we take all these colors, using electric bulbs of colored glass, and we have the perfect daylight. Sunlight makes these colors available to plant life. Our forefathers did not know of these things or the use of the colors by nature, but they did know that when they planted things in the wrong time, their crops were not successful. We have passed that today. We plant when we get ready and have a lot of crop failures for our trouble. It is one of the reasons why our forefathers could build their homes, clear the land and raise a family of ten and

twelve children on fifty acres of land. It gives us something to think about. I well remember the great piles of leaves, straw and manure being forked over during the winter season so it would decay and supply the humus which raised good crops.

These people lived in a time of signs and followed them, and they were professionals in reading weather conditions. The moon was always the weather indicator. I remember the old saying, that if you could hang a powder horn on the moon, it would be a dry moon; but if, on the other hand, it were standing up so it would not hold water, it would be a wet moon. You will find it so today, also. Of course, like all things, some of these signs were not always good, especially the one of planting cucumbers in the longest day of June, so they would grow long.

TRAVELING AND THE OLD WAGON

Traveling in any comfort in the early days was not dependent upon the kind of vehicle you had, but on what you were able to afford. If you had to go one to five miles, it was most always on foot. A horse would be used for longer distances, but no one would think of bothering with one for a two or three-mile trip. Personally, I never remember seeing grandfather on a horse, as he always walked. I never knew him to own a buggy, but he had two wagons. One was for the farm and general use; the other was called the Little Wagon. It was made the same as the farm wagon except that it was only half as strong. This wagon was used for all visiting and traveling. The bed had bows of split hickory high enough so that you could stand erect inside. This was covered with a linen cover, which was woven by hand (the linen was grown on the farm). It had a clothesline cord at each end called the gathering rope. When the top cover was put on, it was tied to the sides of the bed and the gathering ropes were pulled together both front and rear and tied down. It looked like the old prairie schooner. Each seat was made of two hickory poles and they rested in a socket in the bottom of the bed. On the top was a piece of iron in the shape of an S to hold the seat up. This could be moved backward or forward to raise or lower the seat for comfort. It was surprising how warm and comfortable it was to ride there in bad weather. If the roads were rough, as they usually were, you could raise your seat and keep your feet off the floor. The springboard seats had tanned sheep hides with heavy wool for cushions and some to wrap your feet in in cold weather. The hot water jug was also used for this purpose. This wagon was not used for any other purpose and was always kept clean and under cover. In its time it was considered a very fine turn-out.

An address given at the
MICHAEL BEIGHLEY REUNION
MIDDLE LANCASTER, PA.

and
BEIGHLEY-DUNN REUNION
PETERSVILLE, PA.

Butler County

September 15, 1931

by

WILLIAM B. RODENBAUGH

Relatives and Friends:

I am glad to see you again, although you will likely be disappointed in my oratory. Speech-making is out of my line and what I am about to say is from memory, as I have not had time to write or prepare this address.

There are two things I would like to call to your attention as they are closely connected with what I want to tell you. The first is that the Bible is a history of the Semitic or Jewish race and all Biblical students know that from Adam to Christ, or what we call the Christian era, is four thousand years. We read in Genesis that God made all things in six days. However, I want you to remember that each one of these so-called days was thousands of years long. God did not make man as he is today—neither did he make animal or vegetable life as it is today. In this creation he gave a power, not only for his own growth and development, but a super-power for the development of all things. Whatever may be said of the aforementioned people, this fact remains: the world is indebted to them, and them only, for Christianity. These Jewish men of Palestine carried the idea of a new life to Syria and from there it has spread over the world. When Abraham came from Ur of the Chaldeas and was in the Plains of Mamre, God made a covenant with him. He promised him three things. The first; that to his seed would be given the land of Canaan; the second, that his seed would be like the stars of heaven; the third, that through his seed all nations of the earth would be blest. When these men carried the idea of a new life to Syria, I believe that covenant was fulfilled.

The second is that, during the World War, thousands of people called the German people Huns and thousands more think the Huns are the ances-

tors of the German people. Not satisfied with that slur, they have used the uglier word, Boche, which means a radical revolutionist. I do not believe these people are that. In no way are the German people connected with the Hun. Centuries before the Christian Era, these Hunnish people had their headquarters in the Gobi Desert. This is in the Chinese section of Asia. These people, together with the Mongols and Cythians, formed bands of cut-throats and robbers and lived by robbing other tribes. China was finally compelled to build the great wall for the protection of her people against these murderers. This wall stands alone as the greatest achievement of man. It was twenty-five feet wide at the bottom and twenty-three feet wide at the top. It averaged twenty feet in height beside the watch towers, built of brick and stone, and was twelve hundred and fifty miles long. The greatest of the Pyramids was seven hundred feet square, four hundred and fifty feet high, with a room seventeen feet square for the burial place of the Great Monarch. It took one hundred thousand men twenty years to build it and cost forty million dollars—yet two and one-half miles of the great Chinese wall would have covered it completely, so that you would have to dig to find it. As Asia became overpopulated and migration started to Europe, the Huns followed—robbing and murdering these migrating tribes. They not only ransacked Rome, but all Europe as well, and later settled in Hungary. They are the forefathers of the Hungarian people today.

My talk to you today is not of the Colonial Records, but of the Ancient History of these people; of the early Paleolithic period when men could not talk; thousands of years later in the Paleolithic period when men had learned to talk and do things; and the beginning of the Neolithic Era or the beginning of agriculture, from twelve to fifteen thousand years before the Christian Era. Shem, Ham and Japheth, as the Bible tells us, were the only people left on earth after the flood. I would like to say a few things about this flood but time will not permit.

From Shem has descended the Semitic or Jewish race, known as the Brunet race. The Hametic race is composed of quite a number with straight black hair and the Ethiopian people with wooly hair. These people are the descendants of Ham. The Nordic or white race of people with yellow hair, known as blonds, are the descendants of Japheth. It is of these last people that I want to talk to you today, as they are the ancestors of the German people.

There was no civilization in this early period, but constant warfare, and it was necessary to have a watch posted day and night for the protection of the tribes. They lived in caves and tents and continually moved from one place to another. Some lived on wild grains and fruits and others lived on

wild game, following wild life north in the summer and south in the winter. We lose sight of these blond people until four thousand years before the Christian era, where we find them in southern central Asia. They were powerful tribes and were known as Young-ones or Germans. The men were large and powerfully built, with broad shoulders and deep chests, penetrating blue eyes, white flesh and yellow or blond hair. They worshipped the God of the sun, moon and stars and their occupation was war. They were very proud of their women, and justly so, as history tells us their hair almost touched the ground and was like spun gold. If one of these women were to appear before us today, she would look like this: Her dress made of flax, bleached white and made like an old-fashioned wrapper with a girdle or belt of purple tied in a bow-knot at the side and sandals on her feet. In winter, she would wear moccasins trimmed with fur and a fur coat. A lock of hair, nicely curled like a finger, hung down over her chest on the left side and was called the love-lock. Her hair was held in place by a fine white bone ornament. If let down, the hair was like spun gold, and the flesh of her face was dazzling white, her cheeks were red and her eyes were like the blue sky. Any of you boys and girls would be proud of a mother like that. My friends, this is one of the mothers of our forefathers as Ancient History describes her.

Another peculiarity of these people was that their children all had hair of dazzling whiteness. All new-born babies were dipped in ice-cold water at birth to make them healthy and this custom of ice-cold bathing was followed throughout the tribes all their lives. They had all things in common. No man could live more than one year on a piece of ground. At the end of that period he had to exchange with his neighbor or go where his Leader directed. This was done so that all men would be equal in wealth. One-half of the men remained on the farms and the other half went to war and to hunt game for the winter's meat. The next year the order was reversed—the soldier was the farmer and the farmer the soldier. They did not live in tents like the other tribes, but built houses of logs with thatched roofs and our forefathers followed this method of building when they came to this country. Quite a number still remain in this community.

They decorated these houses with different colors and the fur of wild animals. They had their days of sport and dancing but the women did not take part. The young men stuck their spears, which were used in the wars, into the ground and danced around and through them to show how they could take care of themselves in time of war. Gun powder was unknown at this time. In case of war, the women followed with supplies and urged the men to victory. No German would allow himself to be taken prisoner, but would fall on his own spear and destroy himself rather than be used as a

slave to the winning tribes. They also had groves for public worship. The worst fault of these people was that some used strong drink to excess, at times making things pretty lively. This drink was made from wild fruits, barley and wild honey, yeast being unknown at that time.

Later, these German tribes migrated to Denmark, but when and how long they lived there I have been unable to discover. One hundred and thirteen years before the Christian Era, the outposts of the Roman army were surprised to see coming over the Alps, hordes of people. They had with them women and children and household goods and cattle. The soldiers went to meet them and were told they were hunting a place to locate. They were told to camp while the soldiers reported to the Governor to see what could be done for them. When the matter was reported to the Governor, great excitement was caused, as the guards described the men as being powerfully built and strong and a menace to the Roman government. A meeting was called and it was decided that these people be destroyed at once to safeguard the Empire. Some of the soldiers were ordered to take these people around through the mountains and out on the plain, while the Roman army was sent through the nearer way to wait for them. As the German tribes came through the mountains, the Roman army fell upon them, killing hundreds before the women and children could be gotten to the rear and the German soldiers could form a battle line. However, when they were finally able to fight, the Roman army was badly defeated. I have been unable to find out the number of these German tribes, but shortly after this time a second battle was fought and the Germans had one hundred and ten thousand men in the battle. This will give you an idea of the great numbers of these people.

The Roman government claimed the only civilization on earth at that time. These Teutonic or German people were called uncivilized and some writers even called them barbarians. These people, however, had no doubt heard of this civilization and had come to share it and learn the ways of men. What a blot on civilization it was—the destruction of these people. This was the same Roman government that allowed the crucifixion of Christ at Jerusalem. Pontius Pilate could have stopped this, but Christ had too much power and therefore had to be done away with to protect the government. In my mind, Pontius Pilate was glad to have the Jews do this, the worst of all things since the beginning of the world. This innocent man, whose sayings have given more people comfort and whose teachings have done more for mankind than all other things combined, was crucified and his death condoned because his power was a menace to the Roman government. We talk about our civilization of today. We have none. We have education, but how many years and even centuries, there is no telling. We have

been working for years for power and wealth and when we think we have reached the top, someone upsets the apple cart and a panic starts and seventy five per cent of our people are poverty stricken. Our churches are sound asleep. They have forgotten civilization and are working for power—trying to convert men living in poverty to religion.

My friends, I want to say to you that any man, church, minister or layman who can plant religion on an empty stomach and make it grow is some agriculturist. Poverty and idle workmen are a curse to humanity and the whole world is ripe for the worst revolution ever known. Neither poverty nor panic can exist in a real civilization. The Roman government allowed the crucifixion of the forerunner of civilization and happiness to all the human race. Centuries later, these German tribes caused the fall and ending of the Roman government. They fought their way into Wurtemberg, the Rhine, Bavaria, Upper and Lower Palatinates, West Phileia and along the Netherlands of Holland. Asia is known as the cradle of the human race; Syria, the cradle of Christianity and the place where these German tribes landed is known today as the cockpit of Europe, and the end is not yet. For eighteen centuries these German tribes had to war for their homes and people. In the ninth and tenth centuries, almost the entire country was Roman Catholic and the country was divided into small kingdoms, ruled by illiterate men of wealth. There was constant warfare between these rulers. This situation finally led to the worst religious wars the world has ever known. These rulers used the Roman Church to grant them indulgences to do wrong, and payment to the Church of certain sums for the forgiveness of these sins became an open scandal. Martin Luther, a priest, rebelled at this abuse. He denied the right of the Pope to grant these indulgences and claimed none but God could forgive sins. The result was the Reformation and the whole of the northern part of Germany and half of the southern part followed Luther. This was the starting of the great religious war. Protestants fought Protestants and Catholics fought Catholics until finally the situation resulted in the thirty-year war between the Catholic and Protestant churches. This war started in 1618, ending with a proclamation of peace at West Phileia in 1648, granting all men the right to worship God as they wished. At the end of this war, two-thirds of the German people had perished through war, pestilence and famine. What a price to pay for religious liberty! We, of the United States have found no better people from Europe than the Germans. They are industrious, good citizens and kind neighbors. England hired German soldiers to help defeat us in our war for Independence and when we had but twelve to fifteen thousand untrained soldiers and defeat seemed certain, General von Steuben, a noted general of Germany, came over, trained our soldiers

and our Indians and our Independence was secured—a noble work and one this country should not forget. Let us give credit to a wonderful people for their loyalty to this country from the time of our winning our Independence to the present time. There were four ancient tribes of German people: the Teutons, the Franks, the Saxons and the most ancient of all, the Angles. The Angles and the Saxons united and are known today as the Anglo-Saxons. These two tribes settled in England when it was uncivilized and from them our language of today is derived. The Franks were the most powerful of all German tribes. At one time their Empire extended over all modern Germany, France and Italy. They were the founders of the French Empire of today. The Goths, who later settled Italy, are also from the German tribes. To the Turks and other Orientals at this time, all people in Western Europe were known as Franks. I believe I can safely say that over seventy-five per cent. of Western Europe was populated by these German tribes.

I want to talk to you a few minutes of the Holland people, as some of our forefathers are from that country. Shortly after 1600 a number of Dutch merchants organized a company and named it the Dutch East India Company. They established colonies in India, but were not very successful as the East Indian people resented this invasion. The East Indian Company also sent colonists to Johannesburg, Capetown and the Transvaal or what is known today as the Boer Republic. None of these could be called successful as the Dutch East India Company insisted on the colonies trading with them, and them only. This they refused to do, reserving their right to sell to the highest bidder. The company decided to establish colonies in the United States for trade there. A large colony landed on Manhattan Island in 1623, where New York City is today. This island was owned and inhabited by the Manhattan Indians. Peter Minuit was chosen their business director and bought the Island from the Manhattans. He gave them some brass kettles, pans, axes and a string of beads worth about \$24 in money. This colony was very successful. They built a good harbor and traded extensively with the New Colony. In 1664, the English drove them out and took possession. In 1672, the Dutch regained the Island and held it for one year, when they were again defeated by the English. These Dutch people migrated over Long Island but mostly to Northern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New York and from there westward as far as Pittsburgh. No doubt many in this community are descendants from that migration. Of all foreign nations today, Holland is the most peaceful. Ancient History tells us they talked little and laughed less. Holland was populated by the Indo-German tribes, or rather the Teutonic branch of them, the Franks and the Saxons. The Dutch language is a mixture of this. They adopted for their

state religion, the Calvinistic Doctrine, named in this country, as we know, the Dutch Reformed Church. There were a few Dutch Reformed Churches in Germany at that time and the language they used was called Pennsylvania Dutch. Only those of us who know these people and have lived among them, know of their neighborly kindness and honesty, good citizenship, loyalty to their country, peacefulness and industriousness in their homes. What more can I say of these good people.

I thank you for your attention.

SETTLEMENTS OF WILLIAM PENN

In the settlement of William Penn at Philadelphia, in his dealing with the Indians, they agreed that he was to have the land covering a certain area. To establish this, four men were chosen by Penn. They were to go East, North, South and West, and the boundaries would be where they stopped at the end of the day. Penn chose the four fastest runners he could find. The Indians expected them to walk and were very much surprised at the distance they travelled. Realizing they had been tricked they were good sports and granted Penn the land his runners had covered.

The town of Wyoming, Northumberland County, was settled by immigrants who had come from England with Penn. They were very successful in building their homes and raising good crops. Other immigrants less successful decided to drive them out and take their farms and this started the Wyoming massacre. These people were known as Pennemites. The following affidavit is on record in the New York Public Library:

DEPOSITION OF CATHARINE CORTRIGHT TAKEN AT WYOMING, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY AUGUST 11, 1784

Reference—Pennsylvania Archives, Series 1, Volume 10, Page 642.
Catharine Cortright, aged 22 years, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

"On the 20th of July I was at the house my mother Lived in. Thomas Heath, Junior, and Phineas Stephens with four others Came in the house, and a great Body out about the street (this was Just at dark); the Party aforesaid ordered me out of the house Emediately, when one of the said Party took a Chunk of fire and try'd to kindle it in one corner of the House but could not, when Stephen at the same time order'd him to burn it Down, then went off; soon after Leonard Cole came and swore he would have satisfaction if he killed every Pennemite on the ground, and went off. Then one Thomas Heath came and said he and their party laid on their bellies in the Bushes; he, the said Heath told me he saw Holmes Van Gorden and Henry Brink coming along the Road; as Van Gorden was nearest him he fired at him and Holmes Van Gorden fell on his ass, and another of their men which was next to him in the Bushes, fired on Henry Brink. The said Thomas Heath,

Junior, said he saw Brink's Rifle Drop out of his hand, and his arm swing as he went off. Heath said he then Drew his Tawmahock and ran up to Holmes Van Gorden to tawmehock him, but Van Gorden begged for Quarters. Heath said he then drew back in the Bushes to load his gun again and firing started from all Quarters; John Franklin, who was Commander of Said Party, came to the door, and ordered my Mother and myself to be off by daylight, or expect what would follow. One of the Party said, "Damn their souls, Nail them up in the House and burn them all up alive."

